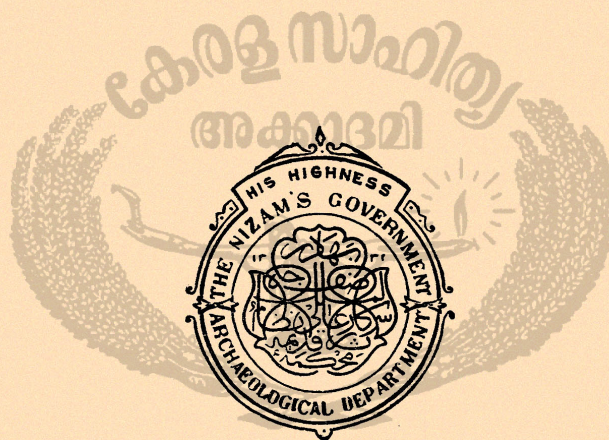


ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HIS EXALTED HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.



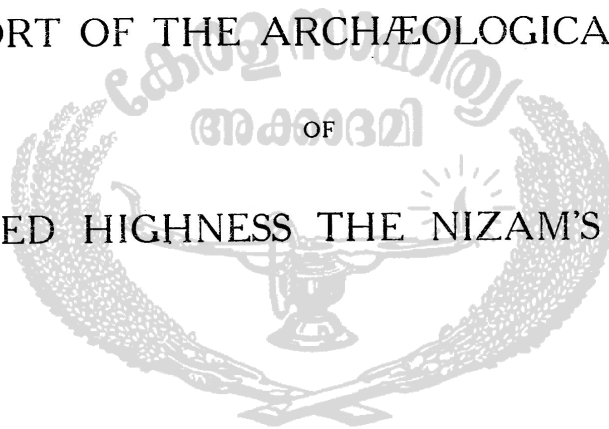
1326 F.
1916-17 A.D.

CALCUTTA
BAPTIST MISSION PRESS
1918

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*Proceedings of the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam
in the Judicial, Police and General Departments—(Archæology).*

No. $\frac{13}{7}$ of $\frac{1327 \text{ F.}}{1918 \text{ A.D.}}$

DATED, HYDERABAD (DECCAN), 24TH JUNE, 1918.

SUBJECT

Review of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).

Personnel.—Mr. Ghulam Yazdani was in charge of the Department, as Superintendent, throughout the year. The term of Mr. Yazdani's first appointment in the State expired on the 31st March, 1917 (27th Urdibihisht, 1326 F.), and at the request of His Exalted Highness' Government the Government of India sanctioned the extension of his services up to the 31st March, 1920. Following this extension the Department, which was inaugurated as a temporary measure, was made permanent.

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 6th May to the 21st July, 1917 (1st Tir to 15th Shahriwar, 1326 F.); but as he attended to important work during that period his absence involved no changes in the office staff.

2. *Tours.*—The Superintendent's tour programme was curtailed owing to the epidemic of plague in some parts of the Dominions, and for the same reason last year's programme of operations was not fully carried out. But the restriction of his movements enabled the Superintendent to devote greater attention to the monuments in Warangal, which town was comparatively free from plague. He also made short visits to places in the Karimnagar and Aurangabad districts. In 1918 the Superintendent proposes to visit places which are off the railway in Medak, Nizamabad, Nanded and Parbhani, and to explore the 'Adilabad district which has not hitherto received much attention.

3. *Conservation.*—The Superintendent carefully examined the group of temples at Palampet and took timely measures to protect them from further destruction. Mr. Yazdani thinks that this group "represents, perhaps, the brightest stars in the galaxy of the Mediæval Deccan temples." The great temple, which stands practically as a prototype for the smaller ones, is described with some detail in the Report. It represents what Fergusson called the Chalukyan style in the Deccan, and others, owing to a restricted knowledge of the extent of its prevalence, have named the Hoysala style of Mysore. The inscriptions in this temple are being edited by Dr. Barnett of the British Museum and will be published shortly.

Conservation work was carried out on other monuments, according to sanctioned estimates, in different parts of the Dominions. Mr. Yazdani is to submit

to Government a note of repairs to the temple at Uparpalli (Mediaeval Deccan style) in the Karimnagar district, which he examined in the course of the year.

The report contains a detailed description of the Toli Masjid, in the City on the road to Golconda. The Superintendent has proposed certain measures for the conservation of this beautiful little monument of Qutb Shāhi architecture.

In the Aurangabad district the campaign of conservation started two years ago and has been carried on vigorously. Repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabad and the Śivite temple at Anwa have been completed. Sir John Marshall, Kt., C.I.E., Director General of Archæology in India, was consulted in the matter of the preservation of the Ajanta paintings, and he kindly suggested the names of three Italian experts of "Restauri"—M. Luigi Cavenaghi and Professors Tito Venturini and Fabrizio Lucarini. His Exalted Highness' Government have requested Sir John Marshall to engage, on their behalf, the services of one of the three experts for a winter's work in India.

His Exalted Highness' Government have sanctioned a sum of B.G. Rs. 5,000 for the French savant, Monsieur Foucher, to write a monograph on the iconography of the Ajanta paintings. The monograph, which will be illustrated by the three-colour process, will be published by Government.

The preservation of the Ellora caves has been taken in hand, Rs. 8,357 having been spent during the year out of the first sanctioned estimate for O.S. Rs. 30,019. A second estimate for Rs. 40,000 (approximately) is before the Finance Department for sanction.

4. *Excavation*.—In November 1916 (Adhur 1326 F.) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum to study the markings on the prehistoric pottery collected in that Museum, and published a note on them in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society. Mr. Yazdani is led to the opinion that the great similarity in the markings points to a connection between the cairn-builders of South India and Sergi's Eur-African race.

During the year Dr. E. H. Hunt opened forty cairns in the environs of Hyderabad and was the fortunate discoverer of many interesting finds. Dr. Hunt's pioneer work in this direction is a stimulus to other members of the Hyderabad Archæological Society. One paper on the subject from his pen has appeared in the Society's *Journal*: doubtless others will follow.

5. *Epigraphy*.—Dr. Barnett's monograph on the Ramappa and Uparpalli inscriptions will be issued shortly. His monograph on the Pakhal inscriptions will follow separately.

Some minor Telugu inscriptions were copied at Medak and Bhainsa.

During the year a complete set of rubbings was taken from the Golconda tombs and were published, with critical notes, in the 1915-16 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*. Rubbings were also taken from several interesting Bahmani and Qutb Shāhi inscriptions in the Medak Fort and Biloli Masjid. Another inscription—relating to Khafi Khan, the historian—was copied at Narsapur.

6. *Numismatics*.—Three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as treasure trove. Seven of them were gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty, and there were three hundred and seventy-six Mughal silver coins, four Asaf Jahi silver coins and one Bahmani copper *dub* of the time of Humayun. Some of the Mughal coins are valuable as being from mints which are not represented in the cabinets of the Lahore or Indian Museums. These coins are for sale to public institutions or private collectors; or they will be exchanged with any institutions or Governments with whom His Exalted Highness' Government are on terms of exchange.

7. *Museum*.—Since the Superintendent's report was written a Curator has been appointed for the Museum and is proceeding to British India to study the methods in the principal museums there.

8. *Hyderabad Archæological Society*.—The Society has instituted a gold medal to commemorate the memory of its Founder and first President, the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Competition for the medal is open to the world and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archæology or history.

The Society is continuing its vigorous life under the new President, Sir Stuart Fraser, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

9. *Expenditure*.—The expenditure on conservation during the year was O.S. Rs. 33,381 (B.G. Rs. 28,612). The full grant of O.S. Rs. 45,000 could not be utilized, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand until some time after the estimates had been sanctioned. The grants are allotted annually to be spent on conservation and all efforts should be made to avoid lapses. Conservation work was carried on at Ellora, Bidar, Ittagi, Hyderabad, Usmanabad, Aurangabad, Karimnagar, Nanded, Gulbarga and Warangal.

The maintenance of the Department cost O.S. Rs. 17,181 (B.G. Rs. 14,726).

10. *Photographs and Drawings*.—The Report has been illustrated by several of the photographs which were taken (72 in all) during the course of the year. Mr. Yazdani has selected, as type specimens, the following:—Toli Masjid to represent the Qutb Shahi style; the Dichpalli and Nagānatha temples to illustrate the Mediæval Deccan temple style; Shah Luṭfullah's tomb at Timurni for the Pathan style; and the Biloli Masjid (late Mughal period) as a mixture of Hindu, Mughal and Qutb Shahi styles of architecture.

Several large drawings and some maps and sketches were also prepared.

11. *Publications*.—The text and translation of the Daulatabad plates of Jagadekamalla were published as No. 2 of the *Hyderabad Archæological Series*. The Superintendent edited the 1913-14 volume of the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* and Fasc. III of the *Shah Jahan Namah (Bibliotheca Indica)*, and contributed a paper on the Palampet temples to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archæology in India, an essay on Megalithic remains in the Deccan to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, and four papers on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica* for 1915-16.

12. *Conclusion*.—Mr. Yazdani is to be congratulated on a successful year's work and on the production of a lucid and interesting report. He has kept in view the primary necessity of all archæological work, namely, conservation; and

after giving this a fair share of attention has turned to the other aspect, exploration. On these two rests all true archæological progress.

His Exalted Highness' Government desire to express their appreciation of Mr. Yazdani's services.

(By order)

A. HYDARI,

*Secretary to Government, Judicial, Police
and General Departments.*

Copy forwarded to:—

1. The Assistant Minister Peshi to His Exalted Highness the Nizam.
2. The Assistant Minister, Political Department.
3. The Secretary to Government, Financial Department.
4. The Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
5. The Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.
6. The Superintendent of Archæology.
7. The Superintendent, Government Press, for publication in the *Jarida*.



No. 60.

FROM

G. YAZDANI, Esq., M.A.,

Superintendent of Archæology,

His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

TO

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Judicial, Police and General Departments.

Dated Hyderabad (Dn.), the 20th March, 1918.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith two copies of the Report on the working of the Archæological Department for the year 1326 Fasli (1916-17 A.D.).

A set of the photographs taken during the year under report has already been submitted to Government.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

G. YAZDANI,

Superintendent.

Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Hyderabad State

for

1916-17 A.D. (1326 F.).

On the 27th Urdibihisht (31st March, 1917) the term of the Superintendent's **Personnel.** services expired, but H. E. H's. Government were pleased to ask the Government of India for the loan of his services for a further period of three years (*i.e.* up to 31st March, 1920), to which proposal the latter Government agreed. Following the extension of the Superintendent's services H. E. H's. Government also made the Department, which had hitherto been in an experimental stage, permanent (*vide* Farmān dated 18th Ramazān, 1335 A.H.).

The Superintendent was on privilege leave from the 1st Tīr to the 15th Shahrīwar (6th May to 21st July), but during this period work of an urgent nature was sent to him for disposal and there was no change in the personnel of the Department.

Owing to the prevalence of plague in the Dominions, it was not found **Tours.** practicable to carry out fully the programme published in last year's Report. However, the Superintendent was able to devote more time to the monuments in the Warangal district, which was more or less free from the epidemic, and also to pay short visits to several places in the Karīm-nagar and Aurangabād districts. The details of his tour are given in the diary published herewith (*vide* Appendix A).

The temples at Palampet, which represent, perhaps, the brightest stars in **Conservation.** the galaxy of mediæval Deccan temples, were carefully examined. This group has remained in obscurity owing to its unfavourable situation, being at some distance from the beaten track. On a platform (6' 4" high) of a cruciform plan stands the great temple. The plinth instead of being plain has been divided into foliating surfaces, which give a very pleasing effect to the general plan of the monument, and a space 10 ft. wide all around the temple once formed a sort of promenade for devout pilgrims to view the long panels of impassioned figurine which adorn the exterior of the building. These carvings are of a most heterogeneous character, consisting of gods, goddesses, warriors, acrobats, musicians, dancing girls—in different and often obscene attitudes. A peculiarity of this building is the figure brackets which spring from the shoulder of the outer pillars and nominally support the ponderous *chhajjā* beams. They are mere ornaments having no architectural purpose, and represent the intermediate stage between their earlier analogues at Sanchi and the later examples at Vijayanagar

Annual Report, 1914-15, Pl. V). Twelve of them consist of female figures which, though executed with great precision and accuracy, in general effect are not very pleasing to the eye. The fingers with long nails are exceptionally good, the poses of the body are also in some cases graceful, but the contour and the expression of the face are less successful and represent very poor art. The floral designs and figures of animals, on the other hand, are exceedingly fine, and one is tempted to think that the artists would not have failed so miserably in their delineation of the human form if their work had not been dominated by religious conventionalities.

The architecture of the building is lofty and grand and there is a decided sense of proportion and symmetry. The temple represents the full development of the mediæval Deccan style, which Fergusson has termed 'Chalukyan.' Mr. Havell, in his enthusiastic analysis of symbolism in Indian architecture, speaks of this designation as 'delusive,' but the reasons which led Fergusson to adopt the term were, that the style developed its distinctive features during the reign of the Chalukya dynasty, and that it flourished in the country which was under their sway. Recently some scholars, dissatisfied with the terminology of Fergusson, have adopted equally indefinite terms, to wit, the temples of this type in the Mysore State have been called 'Hoysala,' which term, if applied to their analogues in Warangal, the seat of Kakatya kings, becomes equally perplexing.¹ If the influence of the Chalukya dynasty is not considered to be the main factor in the evolution of the style, the term 'Chalukyan' might be changed for 'Dekhani', which can be the only other appropriate name for the style.

The temple has several inscriptions which, as stated in the last year's Report, are being edited by Dr. L. D. Barnett, Officer in charge of Oriental MSS., British Museum, for the *Hyderabad Archæological Series*, and will be published shortly.

The other temples at Palampet although of smaller dimensions are built more or less in the same style, and in some cases are adorned with sculptures of surpassing beauty. For instance, the scene represented on a door panel of the temple at the western end of the Ramappa Lake Band, in which a sylvan deity standing in front is shown removing a thorn from her foot, is full of life and exhibits wonderful conception on the part of the artist (*Annual Report*, 1915-16, Pl. IX b).

These monuments though structurally in a fair state of preservation were embosomed in a thick growth of rank vegetation, and the interiors were extremely filthy. The Superintendent immediately after his inspection of the temples had them thoroughly cleared of grass and plants, and their plinths fully exposed and courtyards levelled and cleaned. These simple measures have not only saved the buildings from falling into rapid ruin, but have also considerably improved their general appearance.

In the Karīmīnagar District the Śivite temple at Uparpalli, a photograph of which was published in the last year's Report (Pl. VIII a), was carefully examined.

¹ The temple at Aundāh (Parbhani) bears a great resemblance to the famous temple at Halebid, and it would be entirely beside the point to name the architectural style of the former 'Hoysala' for it was built by the Yādava kings of Deogiri (Pls. V-VII).

The temple consists of a square hall 27' each way, with shrines and ante-chambers at the northern, western and southern ends (see plan, Pl. III b). The architecture of the temple is rather plain and the carvings also are simple. On the frieze of the northern shrine Ganeśa is represented dancing, apparently exultant at his victory over an evil spirit who is shown prostrated at Ganeśa's feet. Adjoining the temple in the southern direction there is an open pillared-hall with a shrine at its western end. The hall seems to have been built at a comparatively later period and the walls of the shrine are incomplete.

The roof of the temple needs attention and the pillars require resetting as they are not in plumb. Neat supports should be provided for the broken lintels: the courtyard should be levelled and cleaned, and grass and other vegetation thoroughly removed from the roof and walls of the building. A note embodying these measures will be submitted to Government shortly.

In the old city of Hyderabad, along the road which runs from the Purāna Pul to Golconda, some of the most beautiful monuments of the Quṭb Shāhī period may be seen. They comprise shrines, mosques, baths, façades of old shops and dwelling houses, and as a large number of them have inscriptions they possess an additional interest for the antiquary. Mr. A. Hydari, whose knowledge of and interest in the monuments of the Dominions are always of great assistance to the Department, drew the attention of the Superintendent to a mosque of this group called the Toli Masjid. The building is very typical of the general character of the Quṭb Shāhī style and will be described here in some detail. It was built by Mūsa Khān,¹ a dignitary of the court of 'Abdullāh Quṭb Shāh, who held the office of Maḥalldar (Lord Chamberlain), but in time of war he played also the rôle of a general. An inscription carved in the prayer-niche gives 1082 A.H. (1671 A.D.) as the date of the erection of the building.²

¹ For Mūsa Khā see *Muntakhabu-l-lubāb*, Vol. II, p. 311, and *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, pp. 51-3.

² The inscription reads thus:—

لَمَنَ الْمَلِكُ الْيَوْمَ لِلَّهِ وَاحِدِ الْقَهَّارِ
موسی خان بنا کرد این مسجدش که شد مستعد دور شاه عبد آله
بقارن مسجد چنین شد ندا بنا کرد مسجد بنام خدا

۱۰۸۲

TRANSLATION.

For whom is the kingdom to-day? For God, the One, the All-powerful.

Mūsa Khān built this mosque.

Which was completed in the reign of Shāh 'Abdullāh.

As a chronogram for the mosque this was announced (by the Invisible Speaker):

"Built the mosque in the name of God." 1081 A.H. = 1671 A.D.

In the courtyard of the mosque two inscribed slabs of black basalt (38" × 15") are placed on a grave. The inscription records the erection of a mosque in 1043 A.H. during the reign of 'Abdullāh Quṭb Shāh. The mosque referred to in the inscription is apparently different from the Toli Masjid because the latter was erected in 1082 A.H.

The text of the inscription is as follows:—

در زمان شاه خیر اندیش گردون بارگاه یافت اتمام این بنا از سعی شیخ پیمشوا
خواستم چون سال تاریخش ز پیر غیب گفت شد بحکم شاه عبد الله این مسجد بنا

۱۰۴۳

کعبه لطف الله الحسيني التبريزي

(Continued).

The mosque is situated within an extensive enclosure which originally had a large garden, but no vestige of it remains now. Flights of steps on three sides—east, north and south—lead the visitor to an elevated terrace (6 ft. high) forming the courtyard of the mosque. The prayer-hall is four feet higher and consists of a double hall, the outer apartment having five arched openings and the inner only three, the place of the extreme openings towards north and south being occupied by two niches built in the pillar and lintel style. In the inner hall at the western end there is a prayer-niche in the form of a semi-decagon. Two lofty minarets (60 ft. high, approximately) flank the building at each side (north and south), and a number of small cupolas adorn the roof. The lower part of the mosque up to the roof is built of ashlar masonry, while the upper part is constructed of brick and lime, probably to carry cut-plaster decorations.

The chief feature of the building is its decorations, which have a strong Hindu influence in motif as well as in sentiment. To wit, the circular earthen pot which is so common a theme in Hindu architectural ornamentation is largely adopted here—(1) the shafts of the minarets rise from pot-shaped bases, (2) the façade is adorned with rows of black basalt pots cut in relief. Again, elephant-tusk brackets, which are absolutely Hindu in origin—the figure of an animal being repugnant to orthodox Muslim taste—have been used profusely in the mosque. Further, there are niches in the pillar and lintel style identical in form with niches in temples for the accommodation of images. Another Hindu feature, which may escape the notice of a casual visitor, is that just as the Hindu adorns the exterior surface of the temple with miniature *sikhāras* and other architectural detail, in the mosque also the tops of niches are adorned with miniature mosques and minarets.

In Hindu temples the decorations are often carried to excess and conventionality predominates over artistic sense. These peculiarities are superabundant in this mosque as also in other Qutb Shāhī monuments. The cut-plaster decorations are always excessive, and the number of small turrets and cupolas is unnecessarily large. In this mosque an extraordinary illustration of conventionality ruling artistic taste may be seen in the façade of the inner apartment of the hall, which is adorned with a *chhajja* supported on elephant-tusk brackets and is extremely incongruous there. Another instance of blind conventionality is the use of the trellis-work screens which probably originated from the Zenana palaces where they were quite appropriate. In this mosque the space between the minarets on the roof is filled with a trellis screen of exquisite workmanship. The *jālī* designs are extremely fine and artistic; but the screen has no archi-

TRANSLATION.

In the reign of the well-wishing king, of heavenly court,
This building was completed through the efforts of the Shaikh, the leader.
When I asked the Invisible Inspirer for a chronogram for the building, he said,
“This mosque was built by the order of the king ‘Abdullah.”

Written by Luṭfullāh al-Ḥusainī at-Tabrezi, 1043 A.H. (1633 A.D.).

In calculating the numerical value of the letters the *lām* of ‘Abdullāh which is double (مَشْدُود) is counted twice.

tectural purpose there and shows bad taste. The impression made by such buildings overloaded with decoration is, if one may say so, like the impression left by the ostentatious and lavish display of personal adornment generally favoured by lowly persons suddenly become rich.

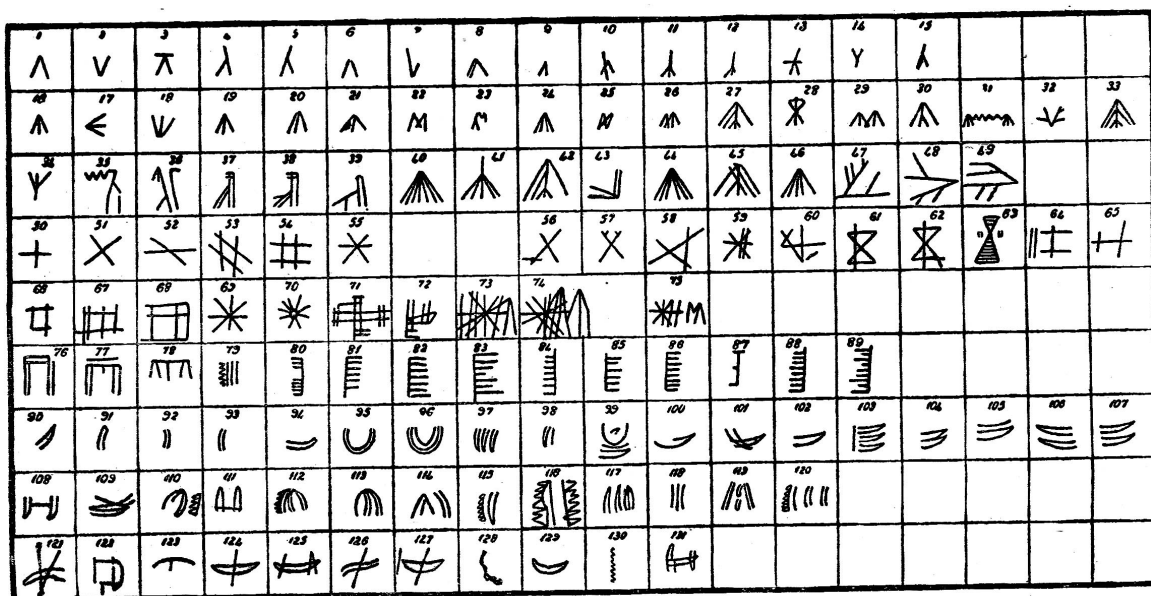
The Toli Masjid is in need of slight repairs, and the Superintendent intends to have the following measures executed in consultation with the Ecclesiastical Department:—(1) laying out a *muram* path (4 ft. broad) from the Golconda road to the flight of steps towards the north; (2) thorough repair of steps on all the three sides; (3) cleaning and repair of the terraced courtyard of the mosque, which will include the restoration and resetting of missing and loose marginal stones of the courtyard and the cistern for ablutions; (4) thorough repair to the curtain-wall behind the mosque (towards west); (5) the removal of small plants growing on the building; and (6) exposing the plinth of the building and laying out a *muram* path (4 ft. wide) all round, with a sharp slope outside so that the rain water may not sink into the foundation of the mosque.

In the Aurangabād district the campaign of conservation started two years ago has been carried on vigorously, and the repairs to the Buddhist caves at Aurangabād and to the Śivite temple at Anwā have nearly reached completion. In the matter of the preservation of the Ajanta paintings Sir John Marshall was kind enough to consult the three most notable experts of “restauri” in Italy—M. Luigi Cavenaghi, to whom is due the restoration of the “Cenacolo” of Leonardo de Vinci; (2) Prof. Tito Venturini, who restored the frescoes of the dome of Parma; and (3) Prof. Fabrizio Lucsrini, who was entrusted with the restoration of the paintings of some ancient tombs in Egypt. The process of preservation suggested by the specialists requires much expert knowledge and technical skill, so His Exalted Highness’ Government have desired the Director General of Archæology kindly to engage the services of one of these artists and to bring him out for a winter to India.

In Ādhur (November) the Superintendent visited the Madras Museum where, **Excavation.** not contrary to his expectations, he found a large quantity of *marked* pottery which he carefully studied, and a note on which has since been published in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, No. 3, 1917. The most notable feature about the marks is that 75 per cent of them are identical with the alphabetic signs given by Evans in his comparative table showing the relation in Cretan and Aegean, Egypto-Libyan and Libyan writings.¹ An identity to such an extent cannot be accidental, and one is led to believe that the cairn-builder of Southern India had a distinct connection, either of stock or culture, with the Mediterranean race whom Sergi calls Eur-African. This view gains further

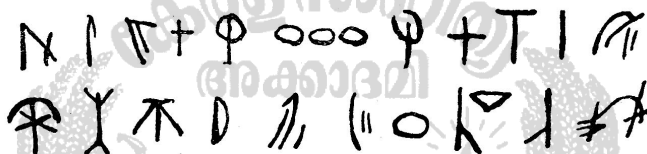
¹ In the paper published in the *J.H.A.S.* (No. 3, p. 61) the Superintendent pointed out the similarity of several of these marks to Brahmi letters. The similarity may stand for as much in significance as the resemblance of the Phœnician characters to the alphabetiform signs of European dolmens about which Sergi (*Mediterranean Race*, p. 302) observes: “The characters called Phœnician are only a derived form of the alphabetiform signs that appeared during prehistoric times in Africa, in the Mediterranean, and in Western Europe. The Phœnicians, if indeed it was the Phœnicians who diffused the alphabet, only systematised signs that were already known and already indicated phonetic characters.” Developing the argument, it is not unlikely that in India Brahmi may also be connected with the prehistoric marks current in the Deccan.

FIG. 1.



"Marks" found on pottery dug out from cairns in the Deccan and Southern India.

FIG. 2.



Linear writing signs on clay vessels (De Morgan).

Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig. 81.

FIG. 3.

1	2	3	4	5	6
X	K	XK	XX	XX	F
7		>7			71
Y	Y	4			Y A
I	I	IZN			
8	4	48H	4K		8
X	≡	X	Y		Z
q		LL	L		L
+		+			+
X	X	X	X A		X
			↓ ↓		

(1) Archaic Phœnician characters; (2) Mesa inscription; (3) incised stones; (4) Ibsambul inscription; (5) Carthaginian coin; (6) Archaic Hebrew. (Lenormant).

Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig. 88.

Characters of the Etruscan alphabet.
Sergi, *Mediterranean Race*, Fig. 89.

support from the uniformity in the shape and ornamentation of pottery, in the working of the stone, and in the ritual of the dead as well as in the curious mode of burial—in an extended position, in a doubled up and crouching position, and the burial of several bodies together as in family vaults.¹ The “Dravidian problem” which has hitherto been a tangled knot is being studied in this light by some scholars, and Mr. F. J. Richards, I.C.S., has collected some valuable information on this subject from an ethnographic point of view.

During the year under review Dr. E. H. Hunt opened altogether forty cairns at Maula ‘Alī, Bowenpalli (near Secunderabad) and Raigir. The most important finds among copper articles consist of a bell, a semi-circular trinket, probably an amulet, and a few ornamental head bands for the bull. Among iron relics he found at Bowenpalli a trident to which the effigy of a buffalo skeleton is attached. The find is interesting and indicates that the cairn wherein it was found is of a comparatively late date—of a period when the cairn-builder had imbibed some of the religious beliefs of the conquering Aryan stock. The trident with the buffalo skeleton apparently represent the victory of Śiva over the demon Mahiśa which is so favourite a theme in Hindu sculpture. It was evidently put into the cairn to avert the influence of evil spirits.

Dr. E. H. Hunt has kindly promised to contribute a paper on his recent excavations to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society.

Epigraphy.

No Hindu inscription of importance was discovered during the year although several minor Telugu epigraphs were copied at Medak and Bhainsa.

Dr. L. D. Barnett, to whom the editing of the Pākhal, Ramappa and Uparpalli inscriptions was entrusted (see last year’s Report, p. 10), has, in spite of the many other calls on his leisure, kindly completed his readings and translations of the last two inscriptions, and his scholarly monograph on them is now ready for publication (No. 3, *Hyderabad Archæological Series*). Dr. L. D. Barnett proposes to edit separately the inscription of Pākhal on account of its great length.

In Muslim epigraphy the outstanding feature of the year’s work is the acquirement of a complete set of rubbings of the inscriptions in the Golconda tombs and their publication with critical notes in the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16. Several of these inscriptions are of unique value for the chronology of the Quṭb Shāhī period, because contemporary history in some cases offers very scanty information and scholars are likely to go astray. It was evidently due to these difficulties that Professor Jadu Nath Sarkar, whose reputation as an enthusiastic and careful student of Indian history is well established, was led by contemporary writings to fix 1086 A.H. as the date of ‘Abdullah Quṭb Shāh’s

¹ In Southern India the mode of burial—in a doubled up position or in an extended position—varies to a large extent according to the availability of stone. In the districts where stone is plentiful the dead have been buried in stone cists in an extended position. On the other hand in places where stone is rare burial in a crouched position in dish-shaped clay coffins, or big earthen urns has been noticed. In some cases the burial of bone as bone has been noticed; which perhaps shows that bodies were first buried at a different place and later on shifted to a better resting place—a family vault, a husband or wife’s tomb, or a spiritual leader’s grotto. In some urns bones have been found in a calcined form, which indicate that “cremation”, the practice prevalent among the ruling Aryan stock, had occupied the place of “inhumation.” Such burials are apparently of a later date.

death, although the inscription on his tomb clearly shows that he died in 1083 A.H.¹

Besides the careful study of the epitaphs in the Golconda tombs the Superintendent has taken rubbings of several interesting Bahmanī and Quṭb Shāhī inscriptions in the Medak Fort and the Bilolī mosque. Another inscription was copied at Narsāpur—32 miles north of Hyderabad, in the Pāigāh 'Ilaqa of the late Nawab Khurshīd Jāh, which shows that Khāfi Khān, the great historian, on perceiving the scarcity of water in the town, built a large well of sweet water in 1140 A.H. (1727 A.D.).

During the year three hundred and ninety-seven coins were acquired as **Numismatics**. treasure-trove finds. Below is a list showing the districts and localities from which they were received :

<i>Class</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Locality</i>
16 gold coins of the Vijayanagar dynasty	Karīmnnagar	.. Sirser.
188 silver coins of the Mughal emperors ..	Mahbūbnagar	.. Yalkacharlā.
187 " " " " " " ..	Do.	.. Pargī.
1 silver Mughal coin ..	Aurangabād	.. Anbar.
4 silver coins of the Āṣaf Jāhī dynasty ..	Nanded	.. Hadgāon.
1 copper <i>dub</i> of Humāyūn Bahmanī ..	Do.	.. Do.

Of the coins received from the Mahbūbnagar district many are valuable as belonging to mints not represented in the cabinets of either the Indian Museum or the Lahore Museum (Plate XIII). A classified catalogue of these coins is published as Appendix G of the Report. The last column gives the price of the coins which are for sale or can be offered gratis to those institutions or Governments with whom H. E. H's. Government is on terms of exchange. The last date to apply for these coins is March 31st, 1919, when they will be distributed with due regard to the claims of each applicant.

In last year's Report it was noted that Government had sought the advice **Museum**. of several experts in the matter of selecting a suitable candidate for the post of Curator of the Hyderabad Museum. During the year several names were recommended by specialists, and the case is now before Government for final decision.² The new appointment of the Director of Industries, recently created by H. E. H's. Government, it is hoped, will facilitate the initial equipment and subsequent development of the economic side of the Museum.

The most notable feature of the year's work is the institution of a medal in memory of the late Sir Alexander Pinhey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the founder and first **Hyderabad Archæological Society**. President of the Society. The competition for the medal is open to scholars in any part of the world, and it will be awarded triennially for the best work on Deccan archaeology or history.

During the year several interesting papers were read under the auspices of the Society, and a volume of the *Journal* (No. 3) comprising the Society's

¹ This question has been fully discussed in the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, No. 3, 1917, pp. 80-82.

² Since writing the Report Mr. T. Streennias, Bar.-at-Law, has been appointed Curator.

transactions was published. The number of ordinary members increased from fifty-five to eighty.

Publications. The publications issued by the Archaeological Department during the year are noted below :—

(1) *Annual Report*, 1915-16 A.D. (1325 F.).¹

(2) *The Daulatabād Plates of Jagadekamalla*, Hyderabad Archaeological Series, No. 2.

In addition, the Superintendent edited the *Journal* (No. 3) of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1913-14, and the *Shāh Jahān Nāmāh* (Fasc. III). The last work is being published under the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the Superintendent has been engaged for a considerable time in editing it, doing the work in pieces as opportunity offered.

The Superintendent, as usual, also contributed a detailed article this year on the temples of Pālampet, to the *Annual Report* of the Director General of Archaeology, Part II; one essay on the "Megalithic Remains of the Deccan" to the *Journal* of the Hyderabad Archaeological Society, 1917; and four essays on Islamic inscriptions to the *Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica*, 1915-16.

Library. Fifty-six new books were added to the library of the Department, of which twenty-eight were purchased and the rest were received as presents. Among the purchased volumes there is a manuscript statistical account of the Deccan compiled in the reign of Muḥammad Shāh. It is written somewhat in the style of the modern gazetteers, and, besides giving a short history of important places, contains full statistical tables of the assessment of all the various districts and villages. The book seems to be identical to MS. No. 470 of the India Office Library (*Cf. Catalogue of Persian MSS. by Éthe*).

Photographs. Seventy-two photographs were taken during the year. A complete set of them has been submitted to Government. Several of the photographs have been reproduced in this Report to illustrate the main architectural features of the monuments of the Deccan. Students of Indian art and architecture have often complained against the scarcity of illustrative material,² and this Department since its institution has endeavoured to lessen the scarcity by publishing every year a certain number of plates illustrative of choice specimens of Deccan art. A complete list of the negatives is given in Appendix E.

Drawings. During the year seven large drawings and several maps and sketches were prepared. The titles, scales, etc., of the large drawings are given in Appendix F.

Expenditure on Conservation. The expenditure on the conservation of monuments in the Dominions amounted to O.S. Rs. 33,381-7-8 (B.G. Rs. 28,612-11-2). The total amount of the Government grant could not be spent fully, as repairs to many buildings were not taken in hand owing to the estimates not being sanctioned. Conservation work is now in progress at Ajanta, Bidar, Ittagi (Raichur) and several other places,

¹ It is unfortunate that the Urdu edition of the Report owing to the great delay made by the Government Press could not be issued in time.

² See *J.H.A.S.*, No. 1916, p. 132, and *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* by Fergusson and Burgess, Vol. II, p. 280.

and it is hoped that the liberal grant of Government will be fully utilized in coming years. A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix C.

During the period under report a sum of O.S. Rs. 17,181-1-4 (B.G. Rs. 14,726-10-8) was spent on the maintenance of the Department. A detailed statement of the expenditure is given in Appendix B.

In Dai and Baihman (November and December) it is intended to visit those monuments in the Medak, Nizāmabād, Nanded and Parbhani districts which have not been examined yet owing to their distance from the railway line. Isfandār and Farwardīn (January and February) will be devoted to the exploration of the Āṣifabād ('Ādilabād) district which has hitherto remained *terra incognita* to archaeologists, due to the difficulty of communication and density of jungle. Besides this, short visits according to emergency will be paid to places where conservation work is in progress.

G. YAZDANI,

*Superintendent of Archaeology,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Dominions.*

HYDERABAD, DECCAN :

20th March, 1918. }



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A.

SUPERINTENDENT'S DIARY.

(7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917—1st *Ādhur* to 29th *Ābān*, 1326 *Fasli*)

Month.	Date.	Place.
October (<i>Ādhur</i>)	6th-31st (1st-26th)	Duty at headquarters.
November (<i>Ādhur</i> & <i>Dai</i>)	1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do.
"	4th-5th (30th-1st)	Hyderabad to Madras.
"	6th-11th (2nd-7th)	Halt at Madras.
"	12th-15th (8th-9th)	Madras to Hyderabad.
"	14th-30th (10th-26th)	Duty at headquarters.
December (<i>Dai</i> & <i>Baiḥman</i>)	1st-3rd (27th-29th)	Do.
"	4th (1st)	Hyderabad to Nekkonda.
"	5th (2nd)	Nekkonda to Narsampet.
"	6th (3rd)	Narsampet to Pakhal.
"	7th-8th (4th-5th)	Halt at Pakhal.
"	9th (6th)	Narsampet to Qazipet.
"	10th (7th)	Halt at Qazipet.
"	11th (8th)	Qazipet to Mallampalli.
"	12th (9th)	Mallampalli to Ramappa.
"	13th-16th (10th-13th)	Halt at Ramappa.
"	17th (14th)	Ramappa to Mallampalli.
"	18th (15th)	Mallampalli to Qazipet.
"	19th (16th)	Qazipet to Hyderabad.

APPENDIX A—concl'd.

Month.		Date.		Place.
December (<i>Baihman</i>)	..	20th–24th (17th–21st)	..	Duty at headquarters.
„	..	25th (22nd)	..	Hyderabad to Qazipet.
„	..	26th (23rd)	..	Qazipet to Uparpalli.
„	..	27th (24th)	..	Uparpalli to Qazipet.
„	..	28th (25th)	..	Qazipet to Hyderabad.
„	..	29th–31st (26th–28th)	..	Duty at headquarters.
January (<i>Baihman & Isfandār</i>)	..	1st–31st (29th–29th)	..	Do.
February (<i>Isfandār & Farwardīn</i>)	..	1st–20th (30th–19th)	..	Do.
„	..	21st (20th)	..	Hyderabad to Golconda and back.
„	..	22nd–28th (21st–27th)	..	Duty at headquarters.
March (<i>Farwardīn & Urdībi- hisht</i>)	..	1st–22nd (28th–18th)	..	Do.
„	..	23rd (19th)	..	Hyderabad to Golconda and back.
„	..	24th–31st (20th–27th)	..	Duty at headquarters.
April (<i>Urdībihisht & Khurdād</i>)	..	1st–9th (28th–5th)	..	Do.
„	..	10th (6th)	..	Hyderabad to Bowenpalli and back.
„	..	11th–30th (7th–26th)	..	Duty at headquarters.
May to July (<i>Khurdād to Shahriwar</i>)	..	1st–2nd (27th–28th)	..	Hyderabad to Aurangabad.
„	..	3rd–5th (29th–31st)	..	Halt at Aurangabad.
„	..	6th May to 21st July (1st <i>Tīr</i> to 15th <i>Shahri- war</i>)	..	On leave.
„	..	22nd–31st (16th–25th)	..	Duty at headquarters.
August to October (<i>Shahriwar to Ābān</i>)	..	1st August to 5th Oct. (26th <i>Shahriwar</i> to 30th <i>Ābān</i>)	..	Do.

APPENDIX B.

Expenditure on the Archæological Department, Hyderabad, during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 Fasli).

Salaries :—			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Superintendent (B.G. Rs. 500—50—600)	..	..	6,719	10	0			
Contribution (B.G. Rs. 62—8—0)	..	..	875	0	0			
House-rent (Rs. 75)	..	..	900	0	0			
Establishment	..	..	2,697	6	8			
Temporary Establishment	..	..	179	12	9			
Grain Compensation	..	..	36	0	0			
Plague allowance	..	..	46	1	10			
						11,453	15	3
Travelling allowances :—			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Superintendent	..	..	784	10	0			
Establishment	..	..	448	12	5			
						1,233	6	5
Contingencies :—			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Fixed Contingencies	..	..	600	0	0			
Extra Contingencies	{	Livery for peons	43	0	0			
	{	Purchase of books	584	0	0			
	{	Printing charges	2,350	0	0			
	{	Service postage	100	0	0			
	{	Purchase of furniture	425	0	0			
						4,102	0	0
Supply and Services :—			Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Purchase of Drawing, Survey and Photo articles	..	..	391	11	8			
						391	11	8
GRAND TOTAL						17,181	1	4
						(B.G. 14,726	10	3)

APPENDIX C.

Statement of expenditure on the Conservation of Ancient Monuments in the Hyderabad State, during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 Fasli).

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
Hyderabad	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Bād-shāhi 'Ashūr Khānā.	9,310 0 0	1,942 14 11	Work was completed in 1325 F., but the claims of the contractor were settled in 1326 F.
..	Mushīrābād	Repairs to the Mosque.	4,724 14 0	375 9 4	..
..	Hyderabad City.	Repairs to the Jor-wān Hauz.	1,537 0 0	1,347 6 7	Completed.
Bidar	Bidar	Repairs to the tomb of Khān Jahān Barīd.	466 0 0	465 3 2	..
..	..	Repairs to the tomb of Amir Barīd.	972 0 0	774 8 8	..
Carried over			....	4,905 10 8	

APPENDIX C—concl'd.

District.	Locality.	Name of work and description.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Amount spent during the year.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward ..	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P. 4,905 10 8	..
Bidar ..	Madrasah of Maḥmūd Gāwān.	Salary of watchman.	168 0 0	165 0 0	..
„ ..	Tombs of Bahmani and Barīd Shāhī kings.	Salaries of watchmen.	168 0 0	168 0 0	..
„ ..	Bidar Monuments.	Salary of temporary Draftsman.	675 0 0	675 0 0	..
Uthmanābād.	Naldurg ..	Repairs to the Fort	231 8 11	231 8 11	..
Karīm-nagar	Yelgandal	Repairs to the 'Idgāh.	500 0 0	499 0 0	..
Aurangabād	Ellora ..	Special repairs to the caves.	33,019 0 0	8,357 8 2	
„ ..	Anwā ..	Repairs to the temple.	2,963 0 0	1,464 15 6	
„ ..	Aurangabād	Repairs to the caves.	5,461 0 0	4,412 0 0	
„ ..	Daulatābād	Repairs to the Fort.	2,400 0 0	2,176 2 0	
„ ..	Aurangabād	Establishment for the supervision of repairs to the Archaeological monuments in the Aurangabād district.	6,180 0 0	7,743 3 5	
„ ..	„ ..	Maintenance of Bibī-ka-Maqbarāh.	1,000 0 0	1,006 11 1	
„ ..	Ellora ..	Maintenance of the caves.	400 0 0	361 15 5	
„ ..	Daulatābād Fort.	Maintenance of the Fort.	2,500 0 0	2,504 12 9	
„ ..	Ajanṭā ..	Salaries of watchmen.	300 0 0	314 3 11	
„ ..	Rauzā ..	Watering the trees in the Rauzā Bungalow	....	179 12 10	
Nānded ..	Qandhār ..	Repairs to the Fort.	1,500 0 0	1,499 12 0	
Gulbarga ..	Gulbarga ..	Maintenance of Archaeological buildings.	418 0 0	414 6 8	
Warangal	Palampet	Salary of the watchman.	96 0 0	96 0 0	
		Total ..	....	37,175 11 4	
		Deduct amount over charged.	....	3,794 1 8	
		Total Expenditure 1916-17 (1326 F.)	....	33,381 9 8 (B.G. 28,612 12 10)	

APPENDIX D.

List of books in the Library of the Superintendent of Archæology, Hyderabad, acquired during the year, 7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 F.)

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
JOURNALS AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.		
449	The <i>Journal</i> of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 1917, Parts I-IV.	Purchased.
450-51	The <i>Journal</i> of the Panjab Historical Society, Vols. V-VI ..	Presented by the Publishers.
452	The <i>Journal</i> of the U.P. Historical Society, No. 1, 1917 ..	Do.
453	The <i>Journal</i> of the Bihar and Orissa Research Society, Vol. III, Parts 1-4, 1917.	Do.
454	The <i>Journal</i> of the Hyderabad Archæological Society, Vol. II, 1917.	Do.
455-56	The <i>Journal</i> of the Mythic Society, Vol. VII (Parts 1-4), Vol. VIII (Parts 1-2).	Do.
457	The <i>Journal</i> of the Bangya Sahitya, Calcutta, 1917, 2 parts ..	Do.
458	The <i>Ceylon Antiquary</i> , Vol. II, Part 4, and Vol. III, Parts 1-3	Do.
459-60	<i>Bulletin</i> de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient, Tome XVI, No. 5, and Tome XVII, Nos. 1 and 3.	Do.
461	<i>Liste des Publications et Tables du Bulletin</i> (1901-1915), 1917.	Do.
462	<i>Indian Architecture</i> , Parts 1-6	Purchased.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
REPORTS—		
463	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Survey of India, Part I, 1915-16.	Presented by Government of India.
464	Do. do. Part II, 1913-14	Do.
465	<i>Annual Progress Report</i> of the Superintendent, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, 1916.	Do.
466	<i>Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archæology, Frontier Circle, 1916-17.	Do.
467	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archæology, Eastern Circle, 1915-16.	Do.
468	<i>Report</i> of the Superintendent of Archæology, Burma, 1917 ..	Do.
469	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Archæological Superintendent, Western Circle, 1916.	Do.
470	<i>Report</i> of the Archæological Superintendent, Southern Circle, 1916-17.	Do.
471	<i>Annual Report</i> of the Assistant Superintendent of Archæology for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, 1916-17.	Do.

APPENDIX D—*contd.*

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY— <i>concl'd.</i>		
472	<i>Report of the Archæological Department, H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, 1915-16 (1325 F.).</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
473	<i>Annual Report, Mysore Archæological Department, 1916 ..</i>	Presented by Mysore State.
474	Do. do. do. 1917 ..	Do.
MONOGRAPHS—		
475	<i>Taw Sein Ko, Archæological Notes on Pagan</i>	Presented by the Author.
476	Do. Archæological Notes on Mandalay	Do.
477	<i>Narasimhachar, R., Kesava Temple at Somnathapur, Mysore Archæological Series, No. 1.</i>	Do.
478	<i>Sastri, H. Krishna, Asokan Edict of Maski, Hyderabad Archæological Series, No. 1.</i>	Presented by H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.
479	<i>Bhandarkar, D. R., Daulatabad Plates of Jagadekamalla ..</i>	Do.
REPORTS (<i>New Imperial Series</i>)—		
480	<i>Sastri, H. Krishna, South Indian Inscriptions, Vol. II ..</i>	Presented by Government of India.
ART, ARCHITECTURE, ETC.		
481	<i>Coomaraswamy, A., Buddha and the Gospel of Buddhism ..</i>	Purchased.
482	<i>Grünwedel, A., Buddhist Art in India. Translated by A. C. Gibson; revised and enlarged by J. Burgess.</i>	Do.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.		
MANUSCRIPTS—		
	<i>Statistical Account of the Deccan. (India Office Catalogue, Ms. No. 470).</i>	Do.
BIBLIOTHECA INDICA—		
483	<i>'Abdu-l-Bāqī Nahāwandi Ma'āthir-i-Rahīmī</i>	Do.
484	<i>Muḥammad Kāzīm, 'Ālamgīr Nāma</i>	Do.
485	<i>Muḥammad Sāqī, Ma'āthir-i-'Ālamgīrī</i>	Do.
PERSIAN AND ARABIC TEXTS—		
486-87	<i>Ibn-Challikan, Wafyatu-l-Ā'yān. Edited by F. Wüstenfeld. Vols. I-II.</i>	Do.
488	<i>Aboulfeda, Géographie D', edidit Reinaud</i>	Do.
489	<i>Al-Belādsorī, Futūḥu-l-Buldan. Edited by M. J. De Goege ..</i>	Do.

APPENDIX D—concl'd.

Serial No.	Title.	REMARKS.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY—concl'd.		
490	<i>Mīr Ghulam 'Alī Āzād</i> , Ma'āthiru-l-Kirām, edited by 'Abdullah Khān.	Purchased.
491	<i>Mirza Ibrāhīm Zubairī</i> , Basātinu-s-Salaṭīn (History of Bijapur)	Do.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (<i>in English</i>)—		
492	<i>Al-Beruni</i> , Āthāru-l-Baqīya. Translated by C. E. Sachau ..	Do.
493	Do. Kitabu-l-Hind. English edition by C. E. Sachau	Do.
494	<i>Aurangabād Gazetteer</i>	Do.
495	<i>Cunningham, A.</i> , The Ancient Geography of India, Buddhist period.	Do.
496-97	<i>Marco Polo</i> , Travels, edited by Col. H. Yule, Vols. I-II ..	Do.
498	<i>Stewart, Major Charles</i> , Tezkereh Al Vakiāt of Jouher Aftabchi, (Oriental Translation Fund).	Do.
ARCHÆOLOGY.		
499	<i>Bruce Foote, R.</i> , Catalogue Raisonné (Madras Government Museum).	Purchased.
500	Do. Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities (Madras Government Museum).	Do.
501	<i>Coggin Brown, J.</i> , Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities in the Indian Museum (Archæological Survey of India).	Presented by Government of India.
502	<i>Hornell, James</i> , The Sacred Chank of India, Madras Fisheries Bulletin No. 7.	Purchased.
503	<i>Rea, Alexander</i> , Catalogue of the Prehistoric Antiquities from Adichannalur and Perumbāir (Madras Government Museum).	Do.
MISCELLANEOUS.		
504	<i>Aiyangar, S. K.</i> , Tamil Studies.	Purchased.

APPENDIX E.

List of photographic negatives prepared by the Office of the Superintendent of Archaeology, Hyderabad, during the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
311	Library of Nawab Salar Jang, Hyderabad.	Ḥadiqa Ḥakīm Sanā'ī, <u>Shāh</u> jahan's autograph ..	6½" × 4½"
312	"	" Duplicate	"
313	"	MS. written by 'Alī Kātib for King 'Abdul 'Aziz of Bukhara, 956 H.	"
314	"	Mathnawī Zulālī, <u>Shāh</u> jahan's autograph ..	"
315	Hyderabad	Padshāhī 'Āshūrkhana, Tile-work (after repair) ..	8½" × 6½"
316	Rāigir (Nalgonda)	Black, polished pot, dug out from a cairn ..	6½" × 4½"
317	"	" Another view	"
318	"	Red pots from a cairn	"
319	Hyderabad	Pots of various shapes, dug out from cairns ..	"
320	Dornakal	Pottery from a cist, black and red	"
321	Hyderabad	Iron implements, dug out from cairns	"
322	Ajantā (Aurangabad).	Cave IX, exterior	8½" × 6½"
323	"	Cave X, interior	"
324	"	Cave XXVI, interior	"
325	Hyderabad	Sculptures in the garden of Mr. R. I. R. Glancy's bungalow.	"
326	"	" " " "	6½" × 4½"
327	Kuppāl (Rāichūr)	Fort, General view	8½" × 6½"
328	"	" Another view	"
329	"	Bahādur Banda (Fort), General view	"
330	"	" Another view	"
331	Komatūr (Medak)	Masjid, General view	6½" × 4½"
332	"	" (Duplicate)	"
333	Medak	Fort, Carvings on the gateway	"
334	"	" Gateway, front view	8½" × 6½"
335	"	" General view	6½" × 4½"
335 ^a	"	" " (Duplicate)	"

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
336	Dichpalli (Nizāma-bād).	Temple, Carvings of the doorway	6½" × 4½"
336a	"	" " " " " "	"
336b	"	" " " " " "	"
337	"	Main doorway	"
338	"	View from S.W.	8½" × 6½"
338a	"	" " " " " "	6½" × 4½"
339	"	View from N.W.	8½" × 6½"
339a	"	" " " " " "	6½" × 4½"
340	"	View from South	8½" × 6½"
341	"	Door of the shrine	6½" × 4½"
341a	"	" " " " " "	"
342	"	Southern doorway	"
343	"	Pillar near the main doorway	"
344	"	Another pillar	"
345	"	(Detail), View from South	8½" × 6½"
346	"	" " View from West	"
347	"	Interior of the shrine	6½" × 4½"
348	"	General view from West	8½" × 6½"
349	Kadli (Nirmal)	" Sculptures	6½" × 4½"
350	"	" <i>Sikhara</i>	8½" × 6½"
351	Timurnī (Nirmal)	Tomb of <u>Shāh</u> Luṭfullah	6½" × 4½"
352	Bhainsa (Nanded)	Temple near the tank, Canarese inscription	"
353	Biloli (Nanded)	Mosque, General view	8½" × 6½"
354	"	" Façade (detail)	"
355	"	" Inscription	"
356	"	" Lower part of the minaret	6½" × 4½"
357	"	" Pulpit	"
358	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple and tank, General view	8½" × 6½"
359	"	" General view	"
360	"	" Eastern side (detail)	"

APPENDIX E—concl'd.

Serial No.	Locality.	Description.	Size.
361	Aundāh (Parbhani)	Nagānātha temple, Southern side (detail) ..	8½" × 6½"
362	"	" <i>Sikhara</i> from East ..	"
363	"	" " from South ..	"
364	"	" Northern side (detail) ..	"
365	"	" Southern side (detail) ..	"
366	"	" View from N.W. ..	"
367	"	" View from East ..	"
368	"	" Carvings of the doorway ..	6½" × 4½"
369	"	" View from North ..	"
370	"	" <i>Sikhara</i> from South (detail) ..	"
371	"	" Pillar of the porch ..	"
372	"	" Pillar of the hall ..	"
373	"	" Doorway ..	8½" × 6½"
373 ^a	"	" (Duplicate) ..	"
374	Māhūr (Āṣifabād)	Mawālā tank, General view ..	"
375	Hyderabad	Tolī Masjid, General view ..	6½" × 4½"
376	"	" (Duplicate) ..	"
377	"	" Façade (detail) ..	8½" × 6½"
378	Pākhāl (Warangal)	Pākhāl Lake inscription, 1st side ..	12" × 10"
379	"	" " 2nd side ..	"
380	"	" " 3rd side ..	"
381	"	" " 4th side ..	"

APPENDIX F.

List of drawings prepared during the year—7th October, 1916, to 6th October, 1917 (1326 F.).

Serial No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
10	Uparpalli (Karim-nagar).	Plan of the temple	6' to 1"
11	Hyderabad	Plan of the Toli Masjid	8' to 1"
12	Māhūr (Āṣifabād)	Plan of the Cave temples	10' to 1"
13	Aundāh (Parbhanī)	Plan of the Nāganātha temple	10' to 1"
14	Māhūr (Āṣifabād)	Plan of the Mawalā tank	40' to 1"
15	Biloli (Nanḍed)	Plan of the Masjid	8' to 1"

APPENDIX G.

List of coins acquired during the year 1916-17 (1326 F.).

MUHAMMAD B. HUMĀYŪN BAHMANĪ.

A.H. 867-87. A.D. 1463-82.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
Æ I المعتمد شمس الدنيا والدين	محمد بن همايون السلطان	..	..

KṚISHṆA DEVA RĀYA (Vijayanagar).

A.D. 1509-30.

A/ 2-7	..	..	Three-line legend, (1) Śrī Pratā (2) pa Kṛishṇa (3) rāya.	Seated deity.	Half-pagodas.	Rs. 6/- each.
" 8	..	..	"	"	Pagoda.	Rs. 10/-

ACHYUTA RĀYA (Vijayanagar).

A.D. 1530-42.

" 9-17	Three-line legend, (1) Śrī Pra (2) tāpāchyuta (3) rāya.	Double-headed eagle- monster (gaṇḍa bheruṇḍa), holding up elephants in its beaks and claws.	Half-pagodas.	Rs. 6/- each.
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APPENDIX G—contd.

SHĀH JAHĀN.

A.H. 1037-68. A.D. 1628-58.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 18	Bakkar	1037	The Kalima and ب ضرب بکر بملا الہے خرداد ملا	..... شاه جهان ۱۰۳۷ محمد شہاب الدین ف صاحب قرآن ثا	..	..
" 19	..	..	In square the Kalima. Margins : Right بصدق ابی بکر Bottom و عدل عمر Left و رزم عثمان Top و علم علی	In dotted square بادشاہ آغاز شاه جهان Margins : Top and right صاحب قرآن ثانی Bottom ضرب ... Left ...	..	..
" 20	..	..	In square the Kalima. Names in margins rubbed away.	..	..	Rs. 2/-

AURANGZEB.

A.H. 1068-1118. A.D. 1658-1707.

" 21	Itāwa	II00 32	اورنگ ۱۱۰۰ عالم زیب گیر شاه زد چو بدر منیر سکه در جهان	مانوس میمنہ سنہ ۳۲ جلوس ضرب اٹاوا	..	Re. 1/8
" 22	"	"	"	"	Legends very distinct.	..
" 23	"	II01 33	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۳	..	..
" 24	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 25	"	II01 34	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۴	..	..
" 26	"	II02 34	" ۱۱۰۲	"	..	..
" 27	"	II02 35	"	" ۳۵	..	..
" 28	"	"	"	"	..	Rs. 2/-

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 29	Itāwa	II06 39	اورنگ زیب عالمگیر شاہ زد چو بدرد مذهب مسک در جهان	مانوس میمنت سنة ۳۹ جلوس فرب اٹاوا	..	..
" 30	"	II08 3۰۰	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۳ ...	..	..
" 31	"	III3 45	" ۱۱۱۳	" ۴۵	..	Re. 1/8
" 32	"	" 46	"	" ۴۶	..	Re. 1/8
" 33	"	III4 46	" ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۶	..	..
" 34	"	" 47	"	" ۴۷	..	..
" 35	"	III6 49	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۴۹	..	..
" 36	"	..	"	"	Date rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
" 37	Ajmer <i>Dāru-l- Khair.</i>	II05 ..	" ۱۱۰۵	دار الخیر اجمیر فرب میمنت مانوس جلوس ...	..	..
" 38	"	II08 ..	" ۱۱۰۸	"	..	..
" 39	Aḥsanabād	III5 47	" ۱۱۱۵	As on No. 21. ۴۷ احسن اباد	..	..
" 40	"	III6 48	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۴۸	..	..
" 41	Aḥmadabād	.. 6	"	" ۶ احمد اباد	..	..
" 42	"	.. 31	"	" ۳۱	..	..
" 43	Akbarabād <i>Musta- qarru-l- Khilāfat.</i>	..	"	اکبر اباد فرب مستقر الخلافة میمنت جلوس مانوس	..	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 44	Akbarabād <i>Musta- qarru-l- Khilāfat.</i>	..	In square بادشاه غاز شاه عالم گير Margins : Left ابوالمظفر Top معني الدين Right محمد اورنگ زیب Bottom	In square اکبر آباد ضرب Margins : Left جلوس Top میمنت Right مانوس Bottom .....	..	..
.. 45	Akbarnagar	.. 4	As on No. 21, but مهر منیر in place of بدر منیر	جلوس میمنت مانوس ۴ ضرب اکبر نگر	..	..
.. 46	"	.. 22	"	" ۲۲	..	..
.. 47	"	.. ۴۲	"	" ۴۲	..	..
.. 48	Ilāhabād	II00 32	As on No. 21. ۱۱۰۰	As on No. 21. ۱۱۰۰	..	..
.. 49	Bareli	IO99 31	" ۱۰۹۹	" ۳۱ بریلی	..	..
.. 50	"	II01 33	" ۱۱۰۱	" ۳۳	..	..
.. 51	"	II08 40	" ۱۱۰۸	" ۴۰	..	..
.. 52	"	II08 41	"	" ۴۱	..	..
.. 53	"	III4 47	" ۱۱۱۴	" ۴۷	..	..
.. 54	Bijāpūr Dāru-ẓ- Ẓafr.	.. 31	"	جلوس میمنت سنه ۳۱ الظفر دار بیجا پور ضرب	..	..
.. 55	"	II06 38	" ۱۱۰۶	مانوس میمنت جلوس دار الظفر ۳۸ ضرب بیجا پور	..	..

APPENDIX G—*contd.*

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
Æ 56	Bījāpūr Dāru-z- Zafr.	1106 39	As on No. 21.	مانوس میمنت جلوس دارالظفر ۳۸ ضرب بیجاپور ۳۹	..	..
57	Tatta	1107 40	" 11۰۷	As on No. 21. ۴۰ تتہ	..	..
58	Jahangir- nagar.	10.. 28	" ۲۸	" ۱۰ (...) جہانگیر نگر	The regnal year is on the obverse and the hijri year on the re- verse.	..
59	"	1104 37	" 11۰۴	" ۳۷	..	..
60	"	1111 44	" 1111	" ۴۴	..	..
61	"	.. 47	"	" ۴۷	..	..
62	Chīnapatan	.. 41	"	" ۴۱ چینا پتن	..	..
63	"	.. 45	"	" ۴۵	..	..
64	Haidarabād, Dāru-l- Jihād.	1110 43	" 11۱۰	جلوس میمنت دارالجهاد مانوس ۴۳ ضرب....	..	..
65	"	1116 48	" 11۱۶	" ۴۸	On the ob- verse after the figures 1116 the letter ع is written.	..
66	Sūrat	1077 9	As on No. 21. Date to left of middle line. 1۰۷۷	سنہ ۹ جلوس میمنت مانوس سورت ضرب	..	..
67	"	.. 11	"	" 11	..	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 68	Sūrat	1082 14	As on No. 21. Date to left of middle line. 1082	سنة ۱۱۴۰ جلوس میمنٹ مانوس سورت ضرب	Regnal year cut.	..
" 69	"	.. 14	"	" ۱۱۴	..	Re. 1/8
" 70	"	.. 14(?)	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 71	"	1088 20	" 1088	" ۲۰	..	..
" 72	"	1089 21	" 1089	" ۲۱	Has several punch marks.	Re. 1/8
" 73	"	"	"	"	Date in top line.	..
" 74	"	1090 22	" 1090	مانوس میمنٹ سنة ۱۱۴۰ جلوس ضرب سورت	..	..
" 75-76	"	.. 22	"	" ۲۲	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 77	"	1091 23	" 1091	" ۲۳	..	..
" 78	"	1091 24	" 1091	" ۲۴	Date in top line.	..
" 79-80	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 81	"	1092 24	" 1092	" ۲۴	..	..
" 82	"	1093 25	"	" ۲۵	..	..
" 83-84	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 85	"	1093 26	" 1093	" ۲۶	..	..
" 86-87	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 88	"	1094 27	" 1094	" ۲۷	..	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
Æ 89	Sūrat	1095 27	As on No. 66. 1.90	As on No. 74. P V	..	..
" 90	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 91	"	1095 28	" 1.90	" P A	..	..
" 92	"	1096 28	" 1.94	" P A	..	..
" 93	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/12
" 94	"	1097 29	" 1.95	" P 9	..	..
" 95-97	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 98	"	1097 30	" 1.95	" P 0	..	..
" 99	"	1098 30	" 1.98	"	..	..
" 100-103	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 104	"	1098 31	" 1.98	" P 1	..	..
" 105	"	1099 31	" 1.99	"	..	..
" 106	"	1101 33	" 11.01	" P 3	..	..
" 107	"	1102 34	" 11.02	" P 4	..	..
" 108-109	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 110	"	1103 35	" 11.03	" P 5	..	..
" 111-113	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 114	"	1104 36	" 11.04	" P 6	..	..
" 115	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 .
" 116	"	.. 38	"	" P 8	..	..

APPENDIX G—contd

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 117	Sūrat	.. 38	As on No. 66.	As on No. 74. ۳۸	..	Re. 1/4
" 118	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۳۹	..	..
" 119-121	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 122	"	.. 40	"	" ۴۰	..	..
" 123	"	1110 42	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۴۲	..	..
" 124	"	1110 43	"	" ۴۳	..	..
" 125-26	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 127	"	1112 44	" ۱۱۱۲	" ۴۴	..	..
" 128	"	1112 45	"	" ۴۵	..	..
" 129	"	1113 46	" ۱۱۱۳	" ۴۶	..	..
" 130	"	1114 46	" ۱۱۱۴	"	..	..
" 131	"	.. 47	"	" ۴۷	..	..
" 132	"	1116 48	" ۱۱۱۶	" ۴۸	..	..
" 133	"	1116 49	"	" ۴۹	..	..
" 134-43	"	..	"	"	Date rubbed away.	Re. 1/4 each.
" 144	Sahrind (?)	1109 41	As on No. 21. ۱۱۰۹	As on No. 21. ۴۱ سهرند (?)	Mint name cut.	Re. 1/4
" 145	Shāhjahān- abād Dārū-l- Khilāfat.	1094 26	" ۱۰۹۴	دار الخلافة شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنة ۲۶	..	..
" 146	"	1097 30	" ۱۰۹۷	" ۳۰	..	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 147	Shāhjahān- abād <i>Dāru-l- Khilāfat.</i>	1097 30	As on No. 21. ۱۰۹۷	دار الخلافة شاه جهان اباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۳۰	..	Re. 1/8
" 148	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۳۹	..	..
" 149	"	" 40	"	" ۴۰	..	..
" 150-51	"	..	"	"	Date cut.	Re. 1/4 each.
" 152	Sholāpūr	1090 21	" ۱۰۹۰	As on No. 21. ۲۱ شولا پور	..	..
" 153	"	"	"	"	Regnal year cut.	Re. 1/8
" 154	"	1097 30	" ۱۰۹۷	" ۳۰	..	..
" 155	Katak	.. 42	"	" ۴۲ کٹک	..	..
" 156	"	"	"	"	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/4
" 157	Kambāyat	1093 25	Date ۱۰۹۳ in bottom line.	" ۲۵ کامبایت	..	..
" 158	"	" 26	"	" ۲۶	..	..
" 159	"	" 28	"	" ۲۸	..	..
" 160	"	1098 30	As on No. 21; but date ۱۰۹۸ in bottom line.	" ۳۰	..	..
" 161	"	1103 3[5]	" ۱۱۰۳	" ۳ [۵]	..	..
" 162	"	1107 39	" ۱۱۰۷	" ۳۹	..	..
" 163	"	1110 43	" ۱۱۱۰	" ۴۳	..	..
" 164	"	.. 47	"	" ۴۷	..	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 165	Gulkanda (Golconda)	.. 14	As on No. 21; but date 1098 in bottom line.	As on No. 21. ۱۴ کلکندہ	..	..
" 166	"	.. 21	"	" ۲۱	..	..
" 167	"	.. 26	"	" ۲۶	..	..
" 168	"	.. 30	"	" ۳۰	..	..
" 169	"	.. 40	"	" ۴۰	..	..
" 170	Lāhor Dārū-s- Saltānat.	1094 26	" ۱۰۹۴	لاهور دار السلطنة ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه ۲۶	..	..
" 171	"	1095 27	" ۱۰۹۵	" ۲۷	..	..
" 172	"	1096 29	" ۱۰۹۶	" ۲۹	..	..
" 173	"	1100 33	" ۱۱۰۰	" ۳۳	..	..
" 174	Lakhna'ū	1095 27	"	As on No. 21. ۲۷ لکھنؤ	..	..
" 175	Machhlīpa- tan. (Masulīpa- tam).	1100 33	Date 1100 in top line.	جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه ۳۳ ضرب مچھلي پتن	..	..
" 176	"	1112 ..	" ۱۱۱۲	"	Regnal year cut.	..
" 177	Multān	1098 30	" ۱۰۹۸	As on No. 21. ۳۰ ملتان	..	..
" 178	Mailapūr	1118 51	" ۱۱۱۸	" ۵۱ ميلا پور مانوس	Rare. See Plate XIII.	..
" 179	Nuṣrata- bād. (?)	.. 1	"	ميمنت ... جلوس ضرب نصرت [اباد ] (?)	..	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 180 5	As on No. 21.	As on No. 21. ٥	..	..
" 181-82 6	"	" ٦	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 183 9	But مهر منير in place of بدر منير	جلوس ميمنت مانوس ٩ سنه ضرب ....	..	Re. 1/4
" 184 12	But بدر منير in place of مهر منير	As on No. 179. ١٢	..	Re. 1/4
" 185 13	As on No. 21.	As on No. 21. ١٣	..	Re. 1/4
" 186 15	But مهر منير in place of بدر.	As on No. 183. ١٥	..	Re. 1/4
" 187	..	1087 19	As on No. 21; but date ١٠٨٧ in bottom line.	As on No. 21. ١٩	..	Re. 1/4
" 188 21	"	" ٢١	..	Re. 1/4
" 189 22	But مهر منير in place of بدر منير.	As on No. 183. ٢٢	..	Re. 1/4
" 190	..	1090 23	As on No. 21. ١٠٩٠	As on No. 21. ٢٣	..	Re. 1/4
" 191	..	1091 24	" ١٠٩١	" ٢٤	..	Re. 1/8
" 192	..	1092 24	" ١٠٩٢	" ٢٤	..	Re. 1/4
" 193-94 26	"	" ٢٦	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 195 26	But مهر منير in place of بدر منير.	As on No. 183. ٢٦	..	Re. 1/4
" 196 27	"	" ٢٧	..	Re. 1/4
" 197	..	1098 30	As on No. 21. ١٠٩٨	As on No. 21. ٣٠	..	Re. 1/4

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 198	..	1098 31	As on No. 21. 1098	As on No. 21. 31	..	Re. 1/4
" 199 31	As on No. 195.	As on No. 183. 31	..	Re. 1/4
" 200	..	1099 32	As on No. 21. 1099	As on No. 21. 32	..	Re. 1/4
" 201	..	1100 32	" 1100	"	..	Re. 1/4
" 202-03	..	1101 33	" 1101	" 33	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 204 33	" But مهر منیر in place of بدر منیر.	As on No. 183.	..	Re. 1/4
" 205-06	..	1101 34	As on No. 21. 1101	As on No. 21. 34	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 207-09	..	1102 34	" 1102	"	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 210-11	..	1104 36	" 1104	" 36	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 212-13	..	1105 37	" 1105	" 37	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 214-15 37	" But مهر منیر in place of بدر منیر.	As on No. 183. 37	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 216-18 38	"	" 38	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 219	..	"	As on No. 21.	As on No. 21. 38	..	Re. 1/4
" 220	..	1106 39	" 1106	" 39	..	Re. 1/4
" 221	..	1107 39	" 1107	"	..	Re. 1/4
" 222 39	As on No. 21; but مهر منیر instead of بدر منیر.	As on No. 183.	..	Re. 1/4
" 223	..	1109 41	As on No. 21. Date 1109 in last line.	As on No. 21. 41	..	Re. 1/8
" 224	..	"	Date 1109 in top line.	"	..	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 225-26	..	III0 42	As on No. 21. III.	As on No. 21. ۴۲	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 227-28	..	III1 43	" IIII	" ۴۳	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 229-32	..	III2 44	" IIII	" ۴۴	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 233 44	"	As on No. 183. ۴۴	..	Re. 1/4
" 234-35	..	III3 45	" IIII	" ۴۵	..	Re. 1/4 each.
" 236	..	III4 46	" IIII	As on No. 21. ۴۶	..	Re. 1/8
" 237	..	" 47	"	" ۴۷	..	Re. 1/8
" 238-39	..	III5 47	" IIII	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 240-41	..	" 48	"	" ۴۸	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 242-43	..	III6 48	" IIII	"	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 244-46	..	III7 49	" IIII	" ۴۹	..	Re. 1/8 each.
" 247-48	..	III8 51	" IIII	" ۵۱	..	Re. 1/8 each.

KĀM BAKHSH.

A.H. III9-II20. A.D. 1707-08.

" 249	Haidara- bād.	II20 2	... بن ... باد کام بخش شاه ۱۱۳۰ خورشید و ماه سکه دکن زد	جلوس میمنت مانوس ۲ حیدرآباد ضرب	Rare. See Plate XIII.	..
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SHĀH 'ĀLAM.

A.H. III9-24. A.D. 1707-12.

" 250	'Ālamgīr- pūr.	III9 I	غازی شاه شاه عالم باد سکه مبارک ۱۱۱۹	سده احد ضرب عالم گیر پور	Legends very distinct. See Plate XIII.	..
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APPENDIX G—contd.

JAHĀNDĀR SHĀH.

A.H. 1124. A.D. 1712.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
AR 251 1	جهاندار شاه مهر و ماه ابو الفتح غاز مسکه در آفاق زد	..... میمنت سنه احد جلوس ضرب	Mint name cut.	..

FARRUKHSIYAR.

A.H. 1124-31. A.D. 1713-19.

252	Itāwā	.. 4	از فضل حق شاه باد بحر و برفرخ سیر مسکه زد برسیم و زر	میمنت مانوس سنه ۴ جلوس ضرب اٹاوا	Legends a little rubbed away. Mint name cut.	Re. 1/8
253	..	1130 7	بحر و برفرخ سیر باد شاه حق برسیم و زر فضل ۱۱۳۰ مسکه زد از	.. ۷	Legends very distinct.	..
254	Akbarabād Mustaqar- ru-l-Mulk	..	حق فرخ سیر شاه از فضل باد بحر و بر مسکه زد برسیم و زر	جلوس مانوس میمنت مسقر الملک سنه ضرب	Legends a little rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
255	Barelī	.. 3	از فضل حق برسیم و زر مسکه بحر و برفرخ سیر شاه	As on No. 252, but mint Barelī.	..	Re. 1/8
256	Burhānpūr Dar u - s - Surūr.	1130 6	As on No. 253.	جلوس مانوس میمنت سنه ۶ دار السور ضرب [برهانپور]	..	Re. 1/8
257	..	1130 7	..	.. ۷	Legends very distinct.	..
258	Bandar .. (?)	.. 7	[بحر و برفرخ سیر] شاه از فضل حق باد مسکه زد برسیم و زر	مانوس میمنت سنه ۷ جلوس ضرب بندر ...	On the reverse after بندر there is a word which is cut. The mint may be پربندر. Cf. Whitehead, P.M.-C., pp. lxiii, and 310, see Plate XIII.	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
As 259	Sūrat	.. 5	As on No. 258.	As on No. 258. ه Mint Surat (?).	..	Re. 1/8
" 260	"	"	"	" Mint name distinct.	..	Re. 1/8
" 261	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 262	"	"	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 263	"	1130 6	" ۱۱۳۰	" ۶	Legends very clear.	..
" 264	Shahjahan- abād.	.. 7	As on No. 254.	دار الخلافه شاه جهان آباد ضرب جلوس ميمنت مانوس سنه ۷	..	Re. 1/8
" 265	"	"	As on No. 253.	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 266	..	.. 2	As on No. 258.	As on No. 252. ۲	..	Re. 1/8
RAFI'U-D-DARAJĀT.						
A.H. 1131. A.D. 1719.						
" 267	Sūrat (?)	1131 I	۱۱۳۱ زبيع الدرجا ت بركا شاهنشاه بعروبر ت زد سكه بهند بهزاران	مانوس ميمنت سنه احد جلوس ضرب سورت (۹)	Mint name cut.	..
MUHAMMAD SHĀH.						
A.H. 1131-61. A.D. 1719-48.						
" 268	Itāwa	11.. 2	۱۱ (۳۲) محمد شاه — بادشاه غاز ك سكه مبار	مانوس ميمنت سنه جلوس ضرب اٹوا	Name of mint slightly cut.	Re. 1/8
" 269	Ahmadabād (?)	11.. 11	"	" ۱۱ احمد آباد (?)	"	Re. 1/8
" 270	Arkāt	.. 5	"	" ه اركات	Legends slightly rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
" 271	"	.. 6	"	" ۶	"	Re. 1/8
" 272	"	11.. 20	"	" ۲۰	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/12

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 273	Arkāt	.. 25 (?)	محمد شاه — باد شاه غاز — سکه مبارک	مانوس میمنت سنه ۲۵ جلوس ضرب ارکات	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/8
" 274	"	II5.. 26	[۵۷] ۱۱ محمد شاه — باد شاه غاز — سکه مبارک	" ۲۶	Legends distinct.	..
" 275	"	II57 ..	" ۱۱۵۷	"	..	Re. 1/8
" 276	"	II.. 30	"	" ۳۰	..	Re. 1/12
" 277	"	..	As on No. 273.	As on No. 273.	Name of king rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
" 278	Akbarabād <i>Mustaqar-ru-l-Khi-lāfat.</i>	..	"	اکبر آباد مستقر الخلافة ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس	..	Re. 1/8
" 279	Talegāon (?)	II.. 22	"	As on No. 268. ۲۲ تلیگانو (?)	Mint is new. See Plate XIII.	..
" 280	Sūrat	II3.. 2	"	" ۲ سورت	..	Re. 1/12
" 281	"	II.. 5	"	" ۵	..	Re. 1/12
" 282	"	II.. 5	As on No. 268.	As on No. 268. سورت	Regnal year a little indistinct.	Re. 1/8
" 283	"	II.. 6	"	" ۶	..	Re. 1/8
" 284	Shāhjahān- abād.	II33 3	۱۱۳۳ محمد شاه باد شاه غاز — صاحبقران ثانی — سکه مبارک	دارالخلافة شاه جهان آباد ضرب جلوس میمنت مانوس سنه ۳	Letters a little rubbed away.	..
" 285	"	II37 7	" ۱۱۳۷	" ۷	Date in second line.	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 286	Shāhjahanabād.	II.. II	دور الخاندان شاه جهان آباد [۱۱۵۲] محمد شاه بادشاہ غاز صاحبقران نا سکه مبارک ۱۱.....	جلوس میمنت مانوس سکه ۱۱	Letters rubbed away.	Re. 1/8
" 287	"	II52 22	" ۱۱۵۲	" ۲۲	Legends very distinct.	..
" 288	"	II53 23	" ۱۱۵۳	" ۲۳	..	..
" 289	Farrukhabād.	..	"	" فوخ آباد (?)	..	Re. 1/8
" 290	Firoznagar	II40 ..	As on No. 268. ۱۱۴۰	As on No. 268. فیروزنگر	Rare.	..
" 291	Katak	II5.. 25	" ۱۱۵۳	" ۲۵ کک	Rare.	..
" 292	Korā	II.. 13	"	" ۱۳ کورا	..	Re. 1/12
" 293	"	II44 14	" ۱۱۴۴	" ۱۴	..	..
" 294	Gwālār	.. 9	محمد شاه بادشاہ غاز ک سکه مبارک	" گوالیار ۹	..	..
" 295	"	II.. II	"	" ۱۱	Legends distinct.	..
" 296	"	II.. 20	"	" ۲۰	..	Re. 1/12
" 297	..	.. 20	محمد شاه شاه باد غازي سکه مبارک	" ۲۰	..	..
" 298	Murshidabād.	.. 27	As on No. 268.	As on No. 268. ۲۷ مرشدآباد	..	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 299 2	As on No. 268.	As on No. 268. ۲	..	Re. 1/8
.. 300 3	..	.. ۳	..	Re. 1/8
.. 301 5	..	.. ۵	..	Re. 1/8
.. 302	..	1138 ..	.. ۱۱۳۸	..	..	Re. 1/8
.. 303	..	1140 10	.. ۱۱۴۰	.. ۱۰	..	Re. 1/8
.. 304 13	..	.. ۱۳	..	Re. 1/8
.. 305	..	114.. 18	.. ۱۱۴...	.. ۱۸	..	Re. 1/8
.. 306	Re. 1/8
.. 307	..	1150 20	.. ۱۱۵۰	.. ۲۰	..	Re. 1/8
.. 308	..	115.. ..	.. ۱۱۵...	..	..	Re. 1/8
.. 309	..	115.. 24	.. ۱۱۵...	.. ۲۴	..	Re. 1/8
.. 310 26	..	.. ۲۶	..	Re. 1/8
.. 311 30	..	.. ۳۰	..	Re. 1/8
.. 312-13	Re. 1/8 each.

AHMAD SHAH.

A.H. 1161-67. A.D. 1748-54.

.. 314	Arkāt	.. 1	..... احمد شاه بهادر ← بادشاه غاز ک سکه مبار	مانوس مهمناست سنة احد جلوس ضرب ارکات	The <i>hijri</i> date missing.	..
.. 315	..	.. 2	..	.. ۲	..	..
.. 316	..	.. 3	..	.. ۳	Legends very distinct.	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
Æ 317	Arkāt	.. 4	..... احمد شاه بهادر بادشاه غاز سکه مبار	مانوس میهند سند ۴ جلوس ضرب ارکات	..	Rs. 5/-
318	"	1164 4	" ۱۱۶۴	" ۴	..	..
319	"	.. 4	"	"	Name of king cut.	Rs. 4/-
320	"	[116]5 5	" [۱۱۶]۵	" ۵	..	..
321	"	.. 5	"	" ۵	Legends very distinct.	Rs. 6/-
322	"	.. 5	"	" ۵	..	Rs. 5/-
323	"	1166 6	" ۱۱۶۶	" ۶	See Plate XIII.	..
324	"	1166 6	" ۱۱۶۶	" ۶	..	Rs. 6/-
325	"	1167 7	" ۱۱۶۷	" ۷	Legends very distinct.	..
326	"	..	"	"	..	Rs. 3/-
327	"	..	"	"	Name of mint cut.	Rs. 2/-
328	Sūrat (?)	..	As on No. 314.	As on No. 314. سورت (?)	Name of mint cut.	Re. 1/8
329	..	[116]6 6	" [۱۱۶]۶	" ۶	Mint name cut, but it is probably Arkāt.	Rs. 2/-
330	..	[116]7 7	" [۱۱۶]۷	" ۷	..	Rs. 2/-
331	Gulkanda (Golconda)	1166 ..	..... بفضل الله عا ۱۱۶۶ پن سکه زد در جهان	مانوس میهند جلوس ضرب ب گولکنده	The couplet on the obverse is different from that given in Punjab Museum Catalogue, p. 359. See Plate XIII.	..

APPENDIX G—contd.

'ĀLAMGĪR II.

A.H. 1167-73. A.D. 1754-59.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 332-337	Arkāt	116[7] I	۱۱۶[۷] عالم گير — بادشاه غاز — سکه مبار	مانوس میمنت سنه احد جلوس ضروب ارکات	The coin was struck by the French East India Company.	Re. 1/8 each.
338-339	"	117[I] 4	117[1]	" ع	"	Re. 1/8 each.
340	"	5	"	" ه	"	..
341	Imtiyāz Garh (Ādoni).	.. I	[ع] لمگیر .. لم سکه زد عزیز الدین — صاحبقر	میمنت جلوس احد ضروب [1] امتیاز گده	Rare. See Plate XIII.	..
342-43	"	"	"	"	..	Rs. 10/- each.
344-345	"	"	"	"	Legends a little rubbed away.	Rs. 3/-
346	"	..	"	جلوس ضروب امتیاز گده	..	..
347-353	..	116.. ..	..... شاه عالم گیر فا ... حب زر زد سکه صا	مانوس میمنت 116 جلوس ضر پ ... شاد آباد ?	The mint name seems to be new.	Re. 1/8 each.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

A.H. 1173-1221. A.D. 1759-1806.

354	..	1186 ..	شاه عالم — [باد] شاه غاز سکه	میمنت 1186	Mint name cut. The coin belongs to a Deccan mint.	Re. 1/4
355	..	..	As on No. 354; but the word مبارکی distinct in last line.	مانوس میمنت سنه جلوس	Letters of the reverse rubbed away.	Re. 1/-
356-57	..	..	فضل — شاه عالم ... سکه زد در (?)	س ... میمنت جلوس ضر	The arrangement of legends is rather unusual.	Re. 1/8

APPENDIX G—concl'd.

SHĀH 'ĀLAM II.

A.H. 1173-1221. A.D. 1759-1806.

NIZĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN (of Haidarābād).

A.H. 1176-1218. A.D. 1763-1803.

Metal No.	Mint.	Date.	Obverse.	Reverse.	Remarks.	Sale price.
R 358	Narayan- pet.	1186	... عالم بهادر ... شاہ غاز سکھ ... مبارک	جلوس میمنہ ... دل شاد	Narayanpet sicca. See Plate XIII.	..
359-60	"	"	"	"	"	Re. 1/8 each.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II.

A.H. 1221-53. A.D. 1806-37.

SIKANDAR JĀH (of Haidarābād).

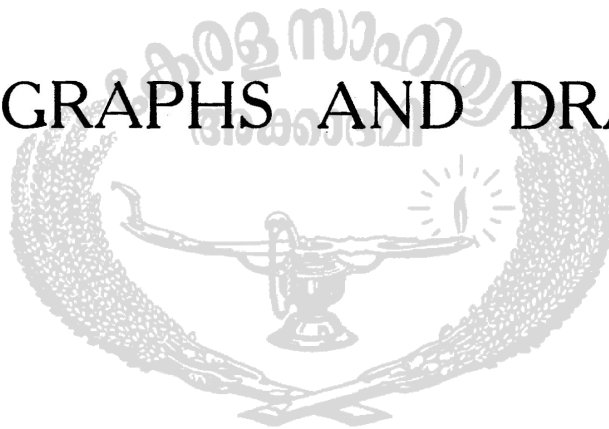
A.H. 1218-45. A.D. 1803-29.

361	..	1227 6	[محمد اکبر شاہ] ۱۲۲۷ ... شاہ غا [سکھ مبارک]	.... میمنہ سکھ جلوس ضرب	The sword mark on re- verse. See Pl. XIII.	..
362	..	.. 6	"	"	..	Re. 1/8
363	..	1227 7 (?)	"	"	Date (in bot- tom line) cut.	..
364	..	1231 11	" ۱۲۳۱	" ۱۱	But the bracketed mark (!) in line 2.	..
365	..	1234 14	" ۱۲۳۴	" ۱۴	..	Re. 1/4
366	..	1235 14	" ۱۲۳۵ ج	" ۱۴	Sugur sicca. Pl. XIII.	..
367	..	.. 14	As on No. 361.	"	..	Re. 1/4

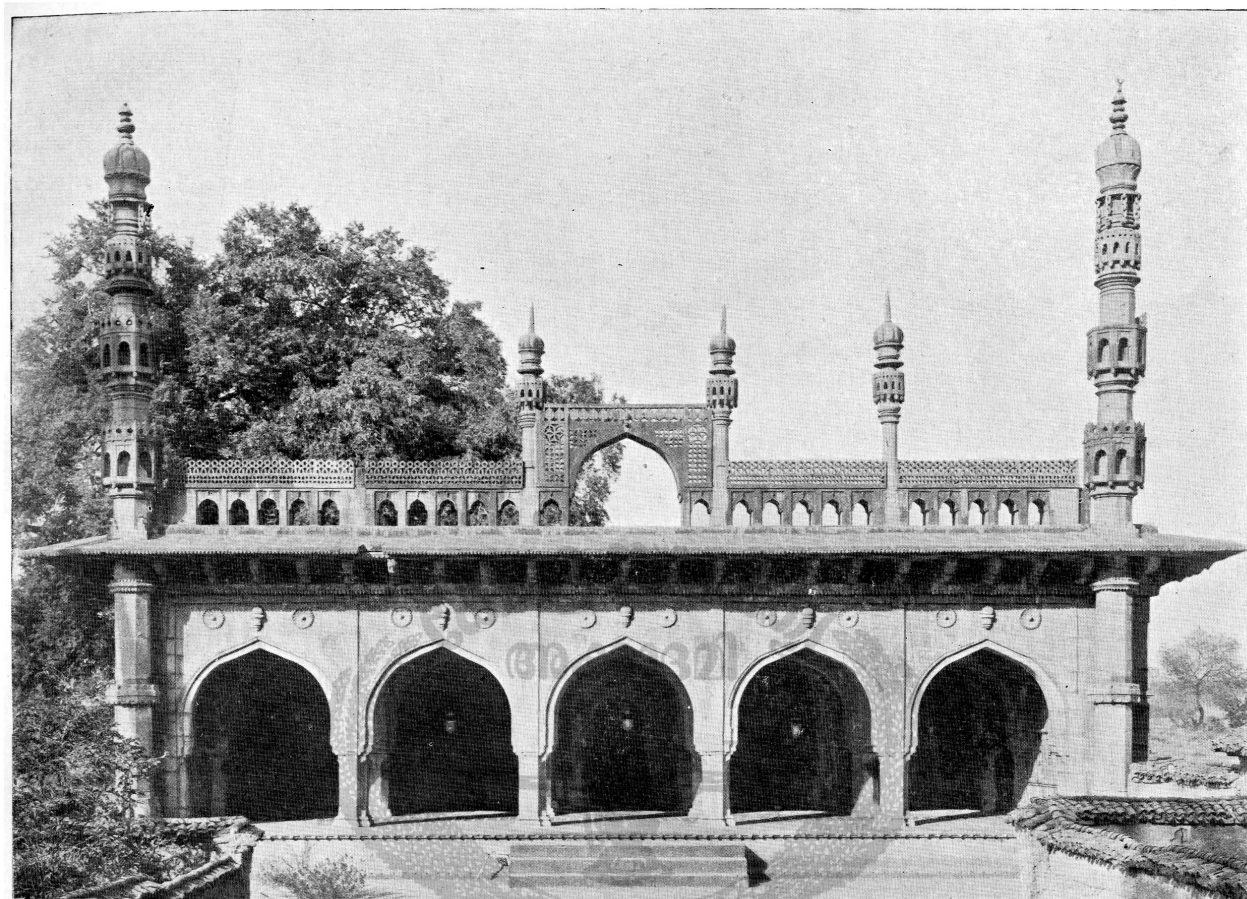
Unassigned.

368 اکبر شاہ [؟] ... فضل الہ ... زد در جہان میمنہ ... س ضرب ب	The letters are very badly engraved. Cf. Punjab Museum Catalogue, p. 430, n. 1.	..
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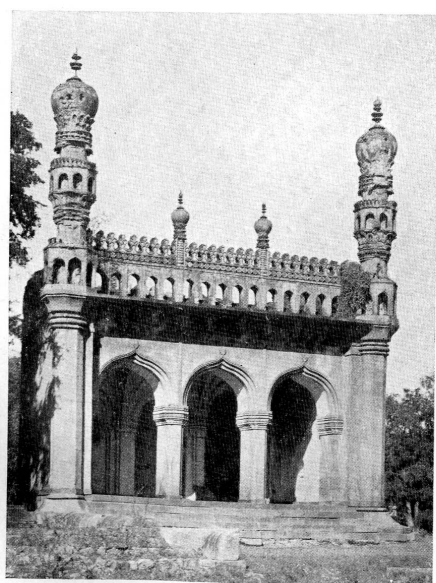
PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS



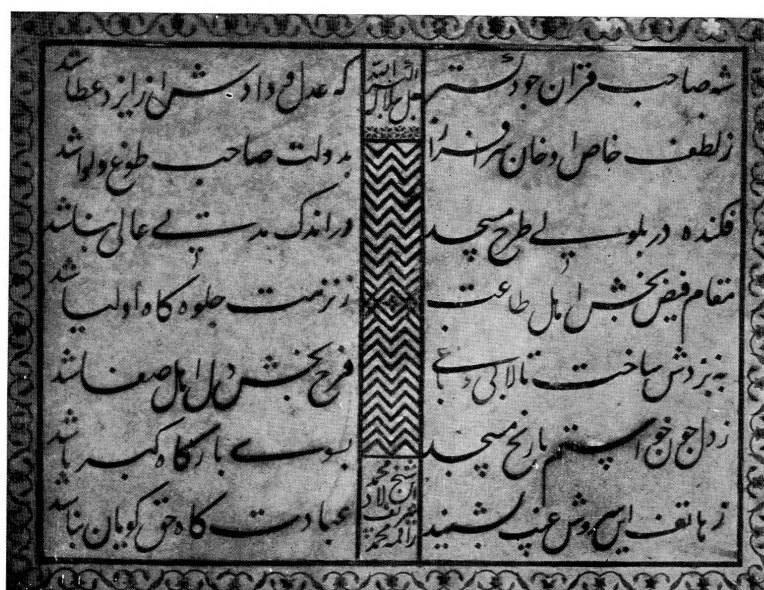
MUSLIM MONUMENTS.
(QUTB SHAHI AND MUGHAL PERIODS).



(a) JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED).

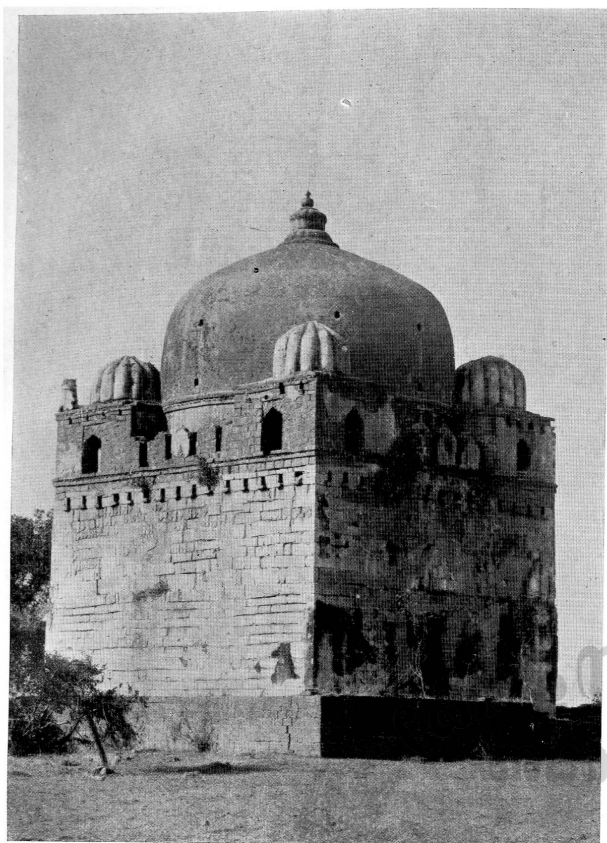


(b) MOSQUE AT KOMATUR (MEDAK).

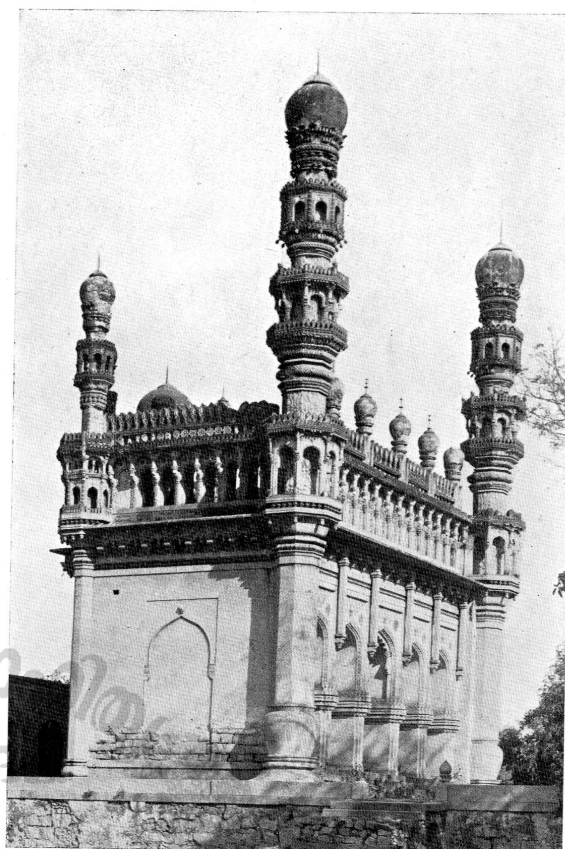


(c) INSCRIPTION IN JAMI MASJID, BILOLI (NANDED).

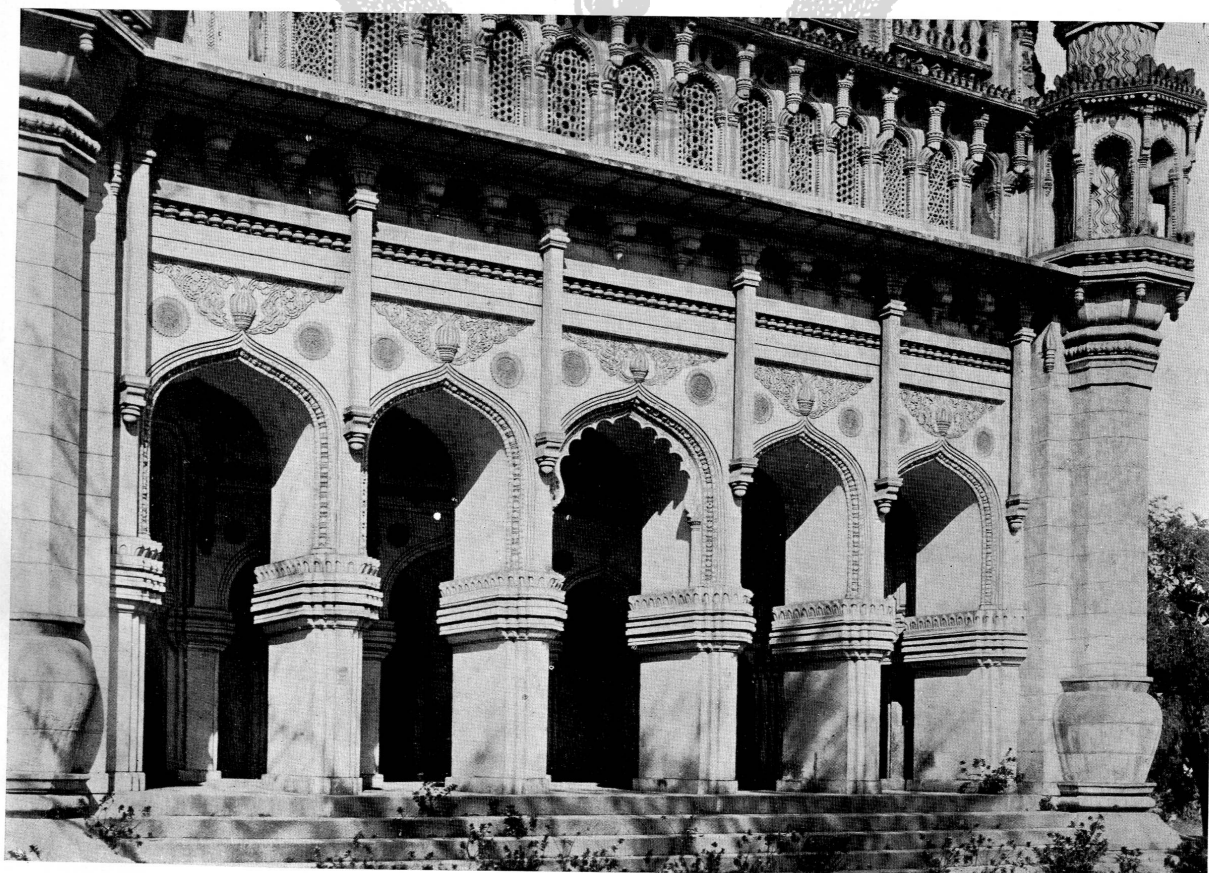
MUSLIM MONUMENTS—(CONTD).



(a). TOMB OF SHAH LUTFULLAH, TIMURNI (NIRMAL).



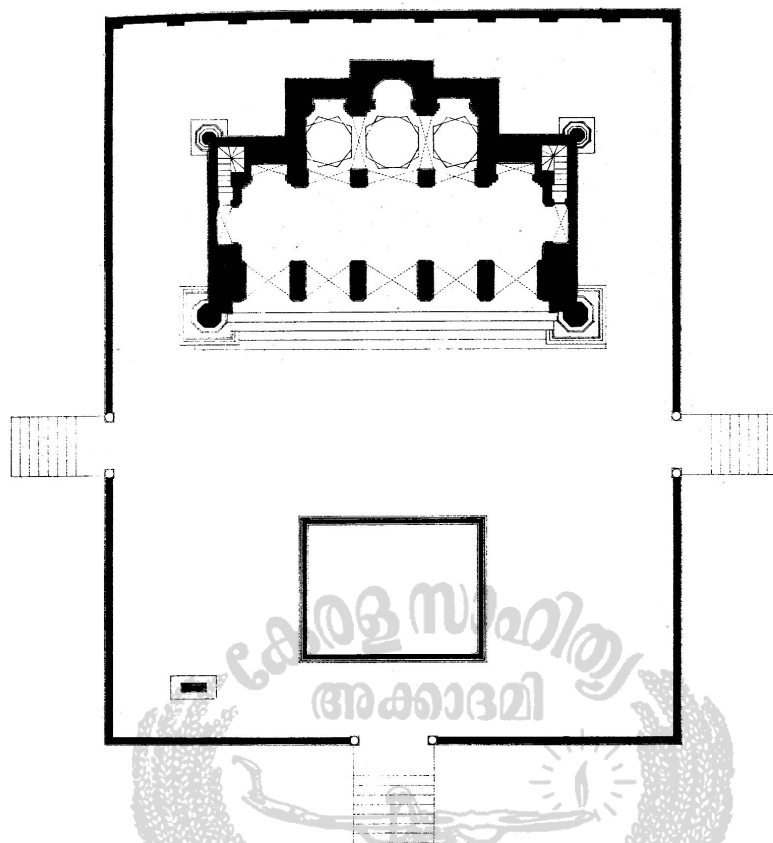
(b). TOLI MASJID, HYDRABAD, VIEW FROM S. E.



(c). THE SAME, COLONNADE, FRONT VIEW.

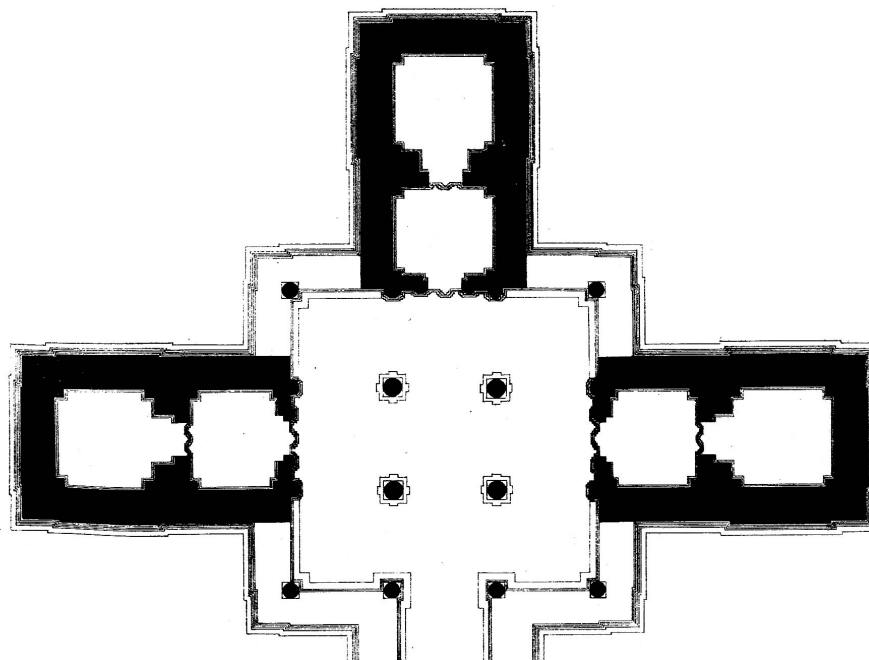
(a) PLAN OF THE TOLI MASJID, HYDERABAD.

SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH.

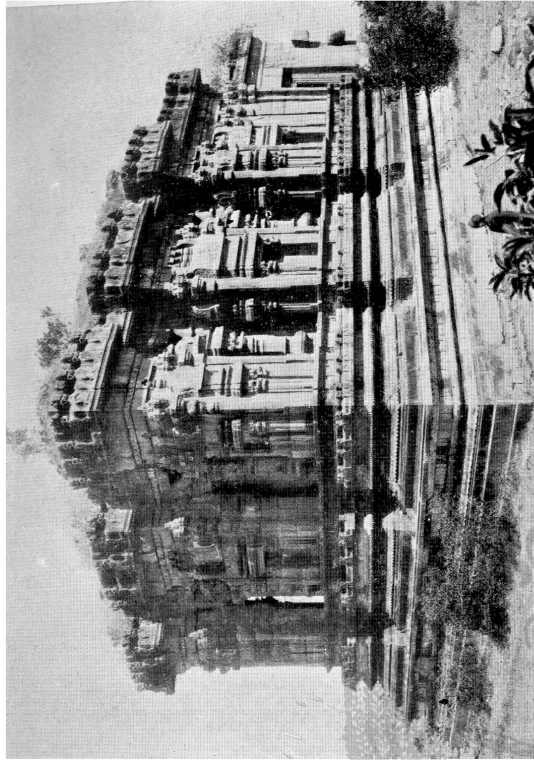


(b) PLAN OF THE TEMPLE AT UPPARPALLI (KARIMNAGAR).

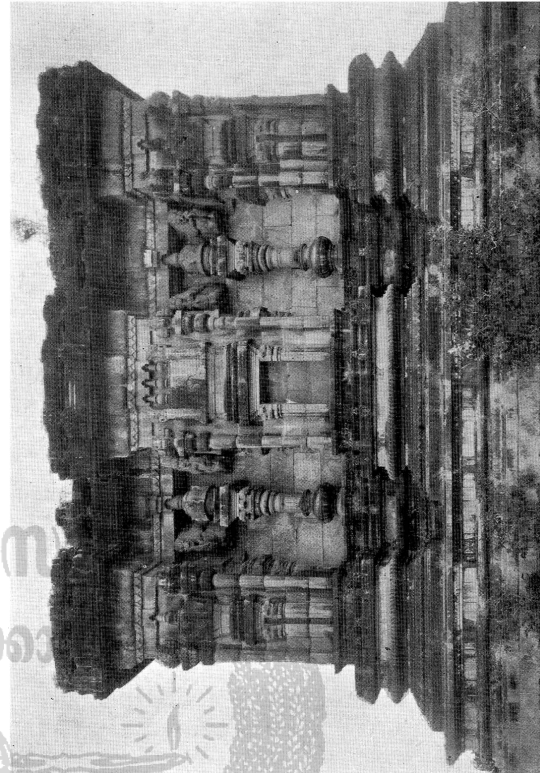
SCALE 15 FT. TO 1 INCH.



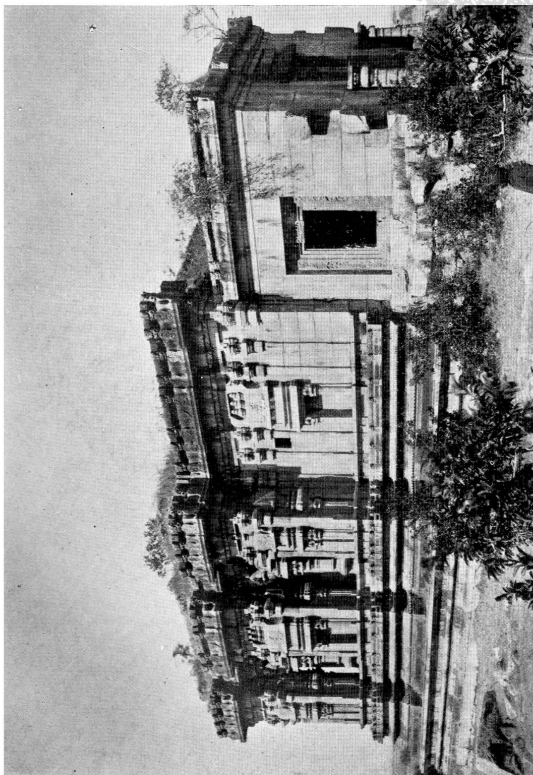
HINDU MONUMENTS.
(MEDIAEVAL PERIOD).



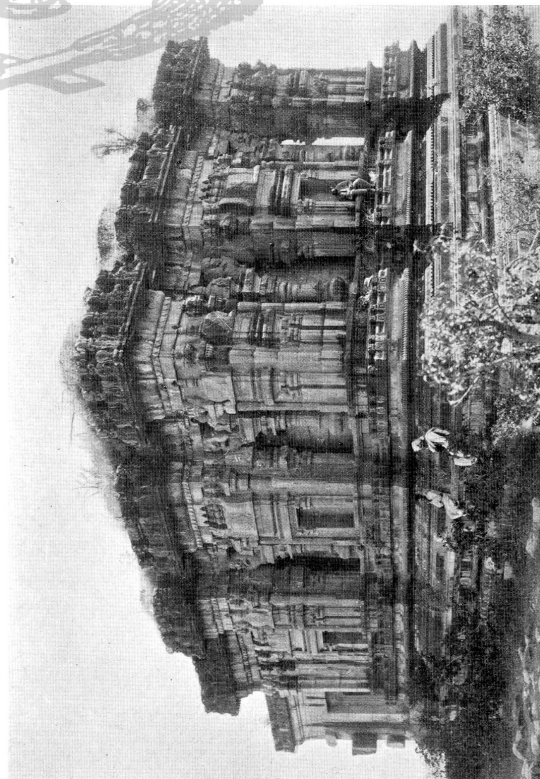
(b) THE SAME, FROM S. W.



(d) THE SAME, W.

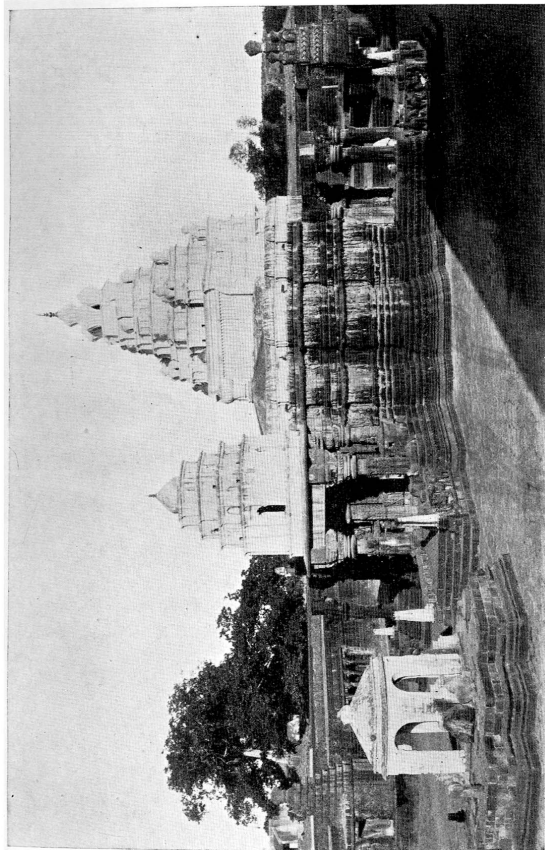


(a) TEMPLE AT DICHPALLI (NIZAMABAD), S. E.

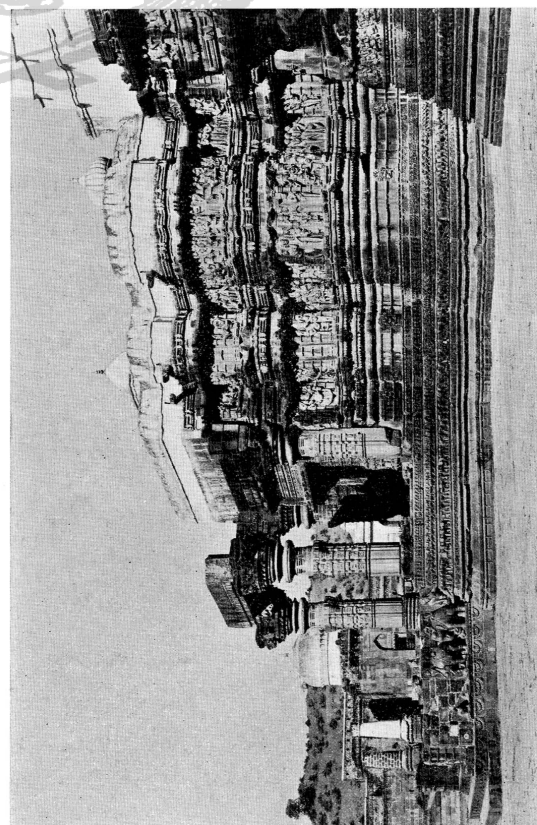


(c) THE SAME, FROM N. W.

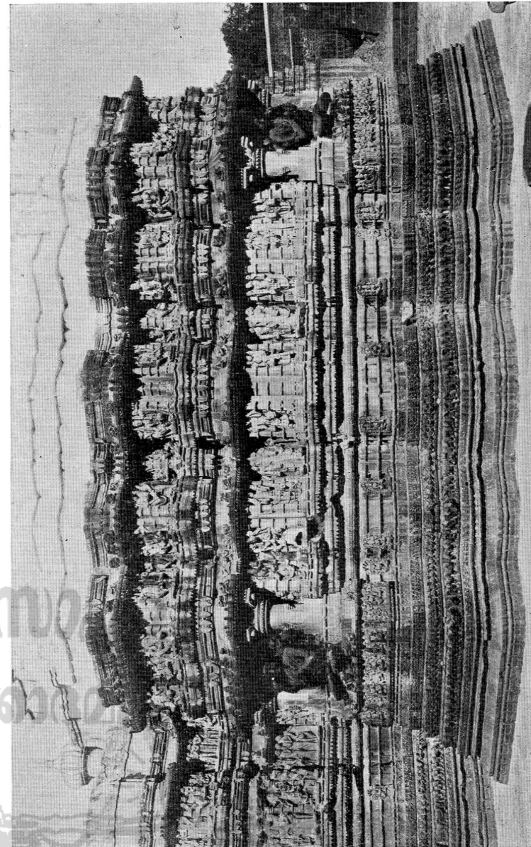
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD).



(a) NAGANATHA TEMPLE, AUNDH (PARBHANI). GENERAL VIEW FROM S. W.

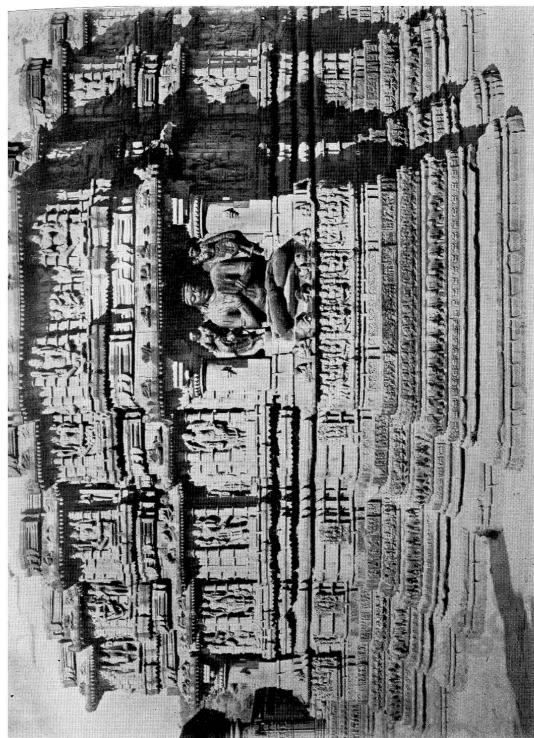


(b) THE SAME, SOUTHERN SIDE (WESTERN HALF).



(c) THE SAME, SOUTHERN SIDE (EASTERN HALF).

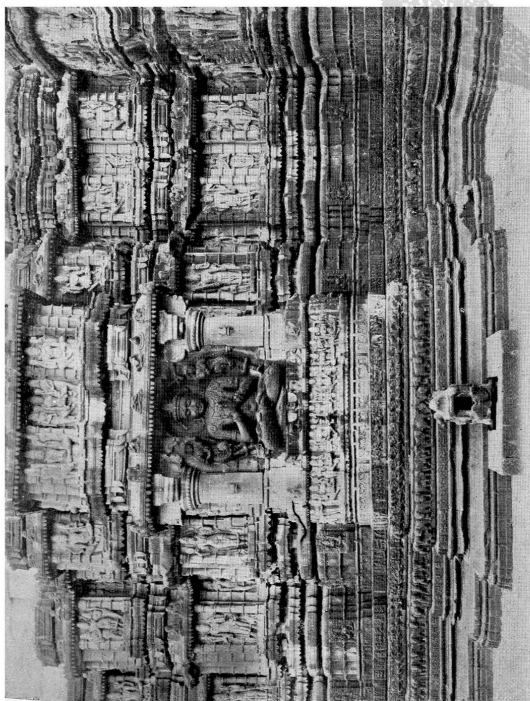
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



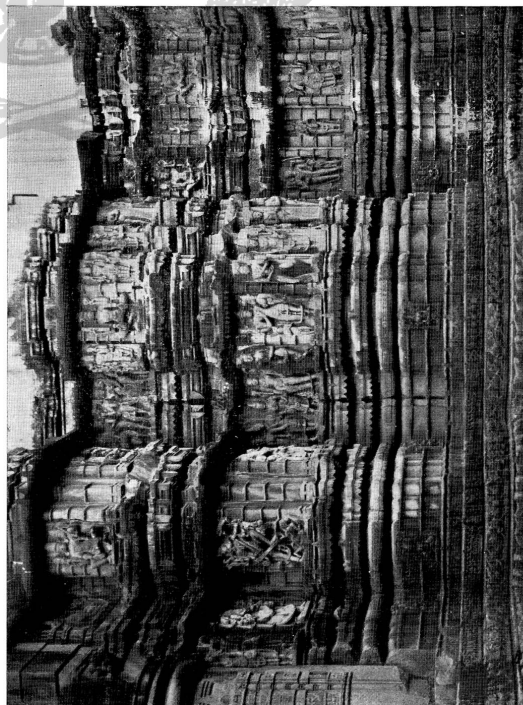
(b) THE SAME, EASTERN WALL.



(d) THE SAME, SOUTHERN WALL (PORTION).

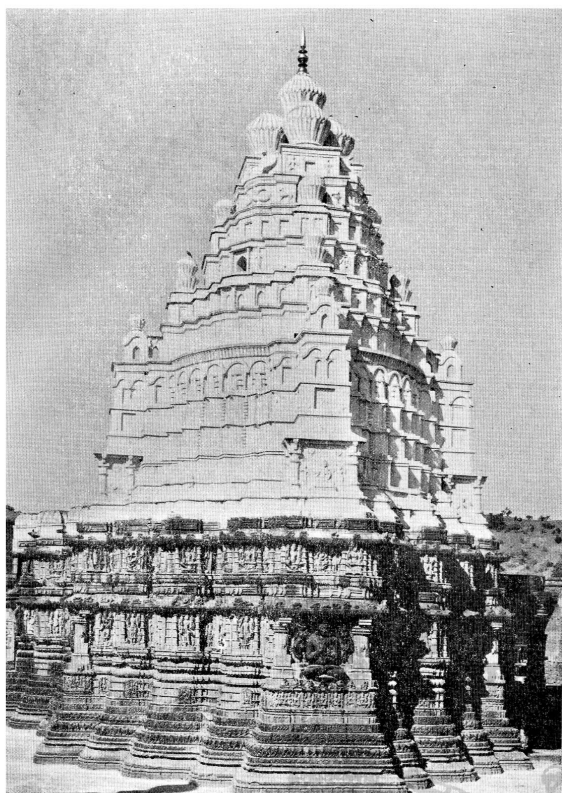


(a) AUNDHA TEMPLE, DETAIL OF CARVING, NORTHERN WALL.

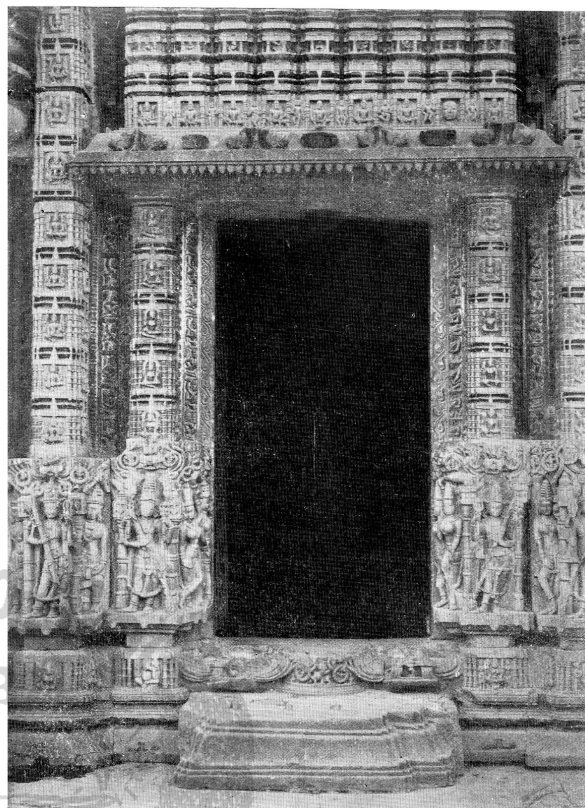


(c) THE SAME, SOUTHERN WALL.

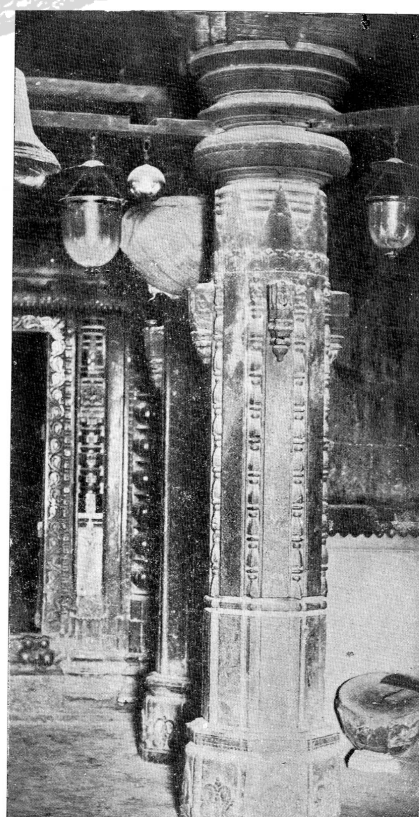
HINDU MONUMENTS—(CONTD.).



(a) AUNDHA TEMPLE, SIKHARA, (UPPER PORTION IS MODERN).

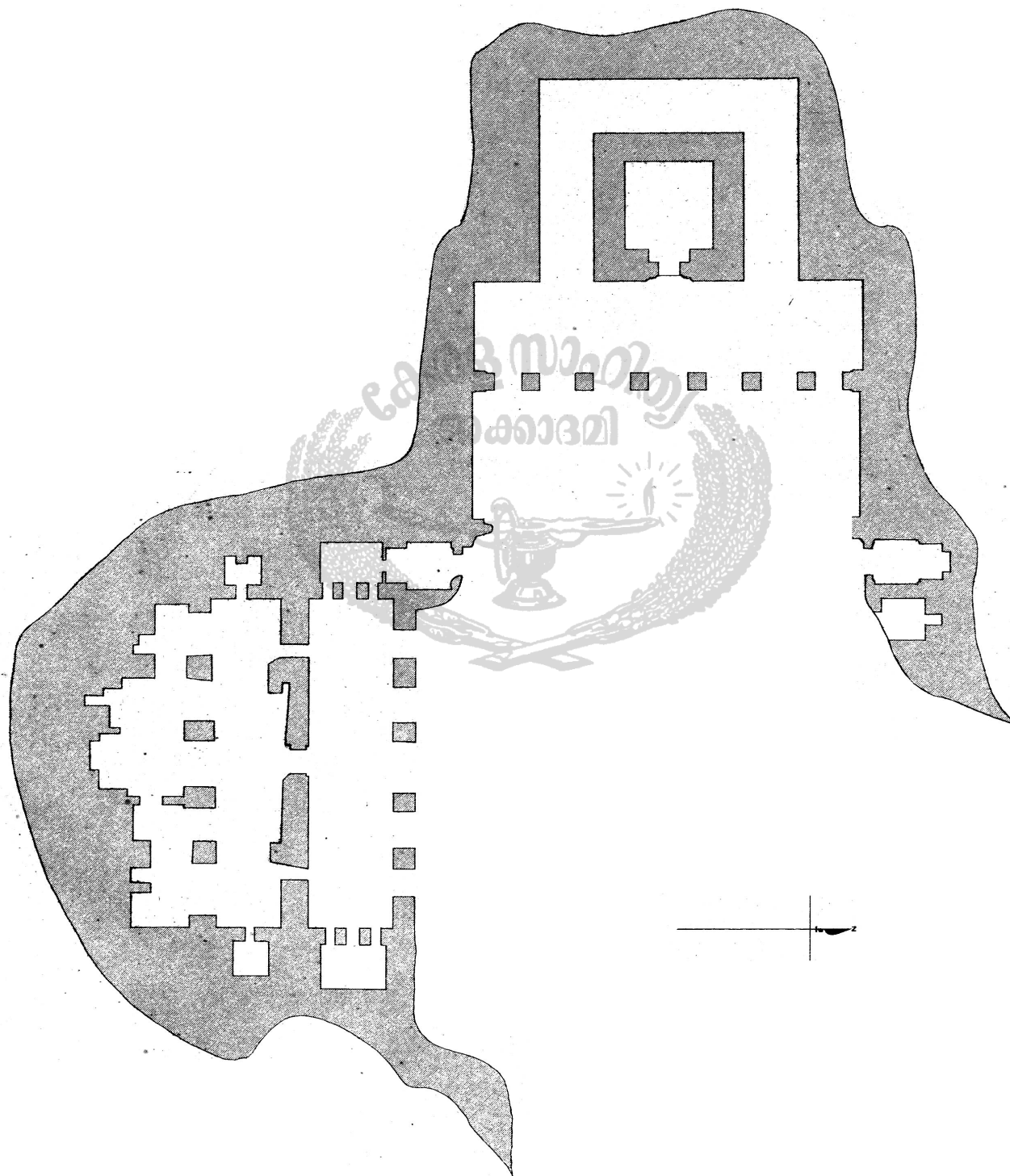


(b) THE SAME, NORTHERN DOORWAY.



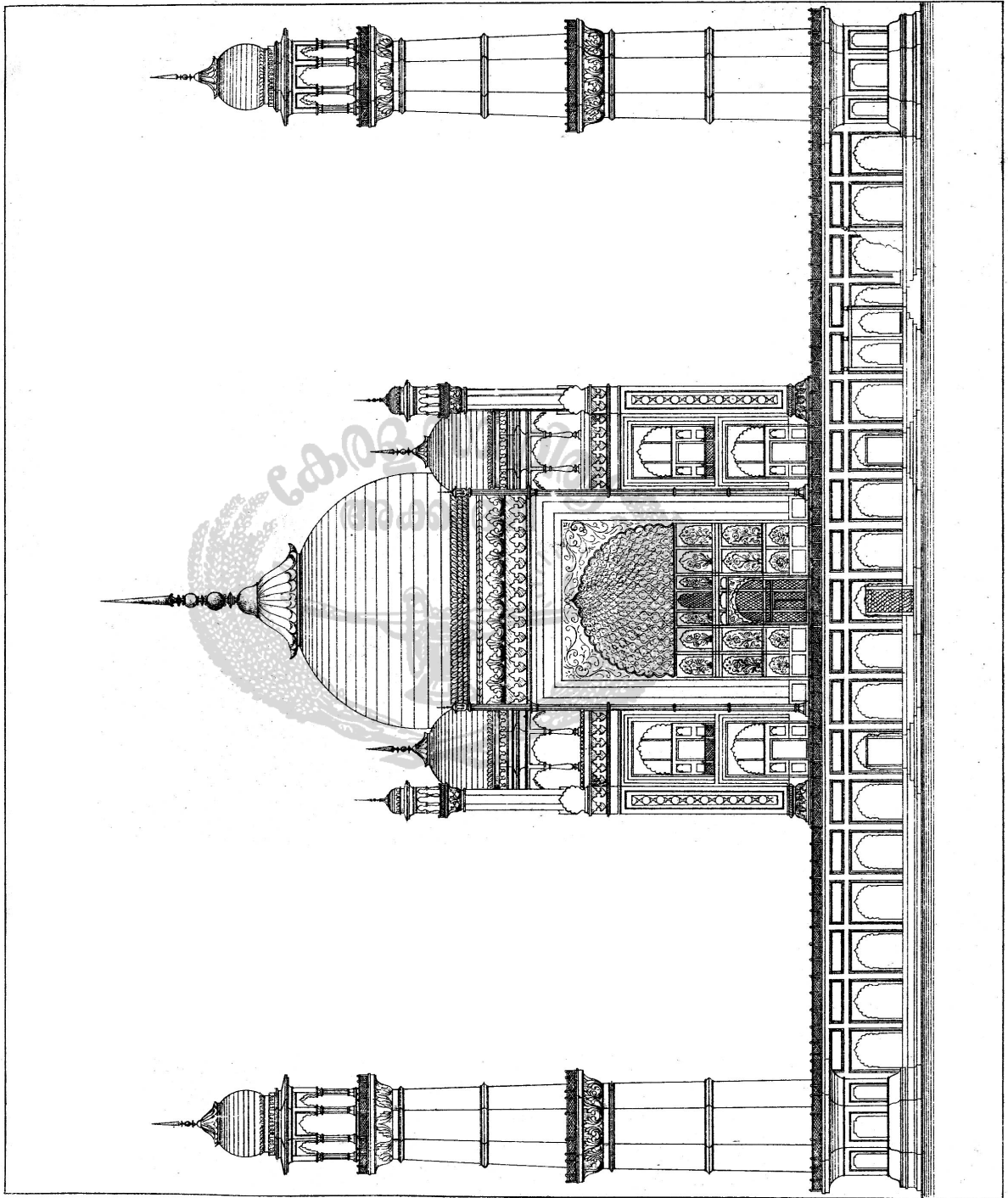
PLAN OF THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VIHARA CAVES AT MAHUR (ASIFABAD).

SCALE 30 FT. TO 1 INCH.

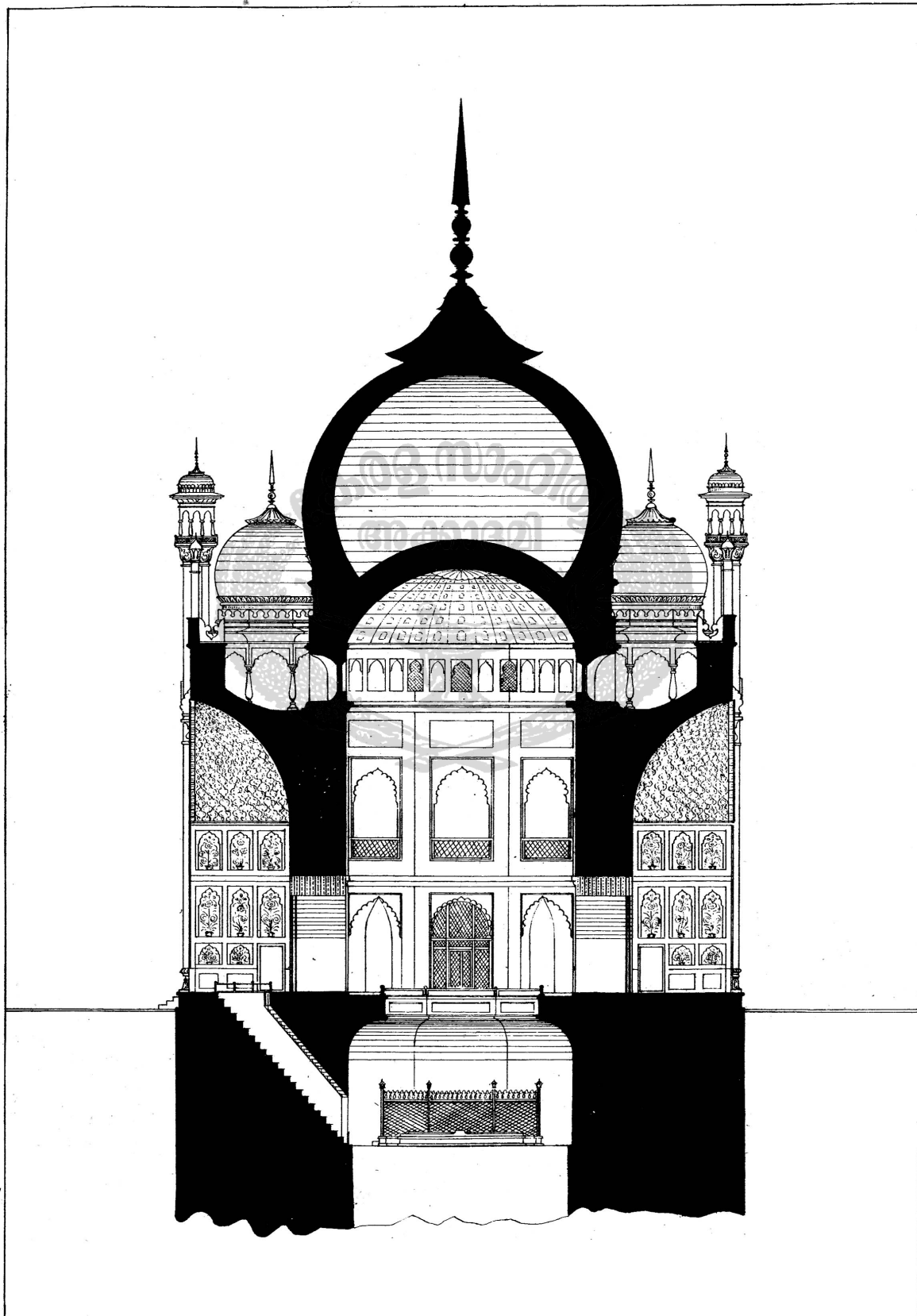


N. B.—The caves are partly unfinished particularly the cave to the South.

BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.
SCALE 24 FT. TO 1 INCH.

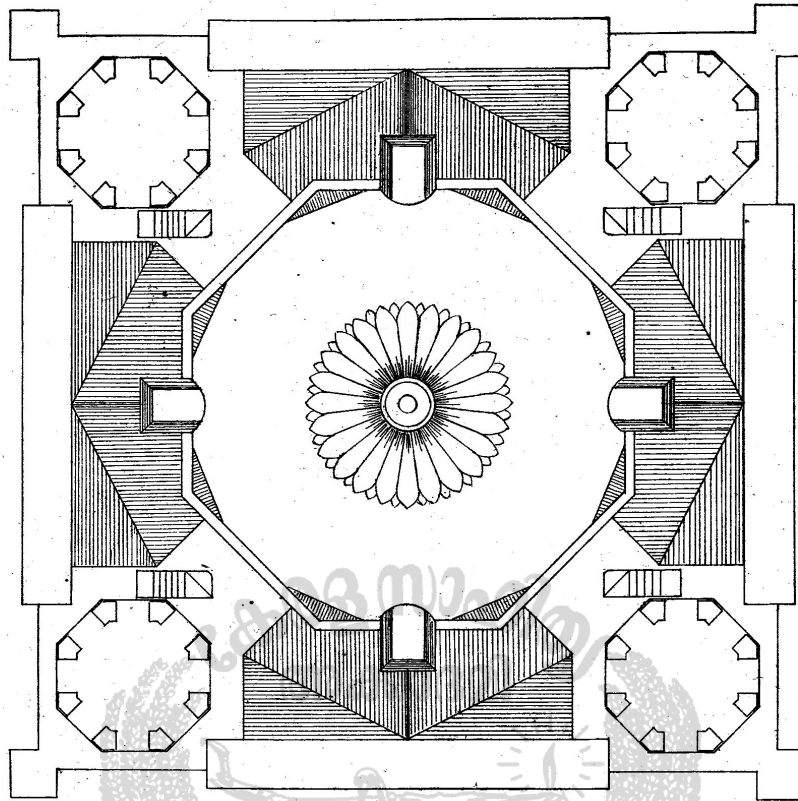


SECTION OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD
SCALE 20FT. TO 1 INCH.



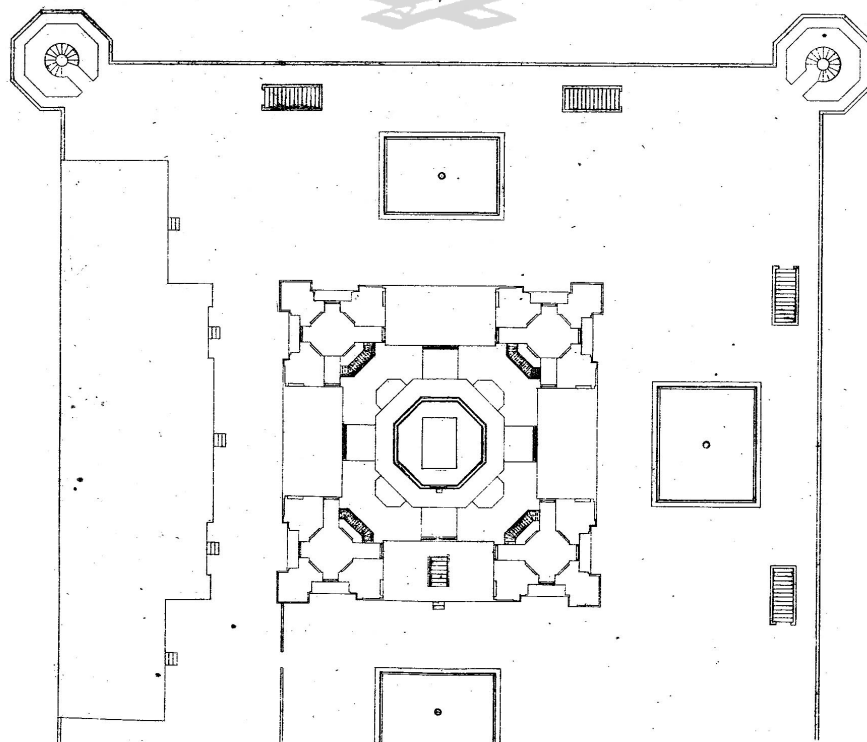
TOP PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.

SCALE 16FT. TO 1 INCH.

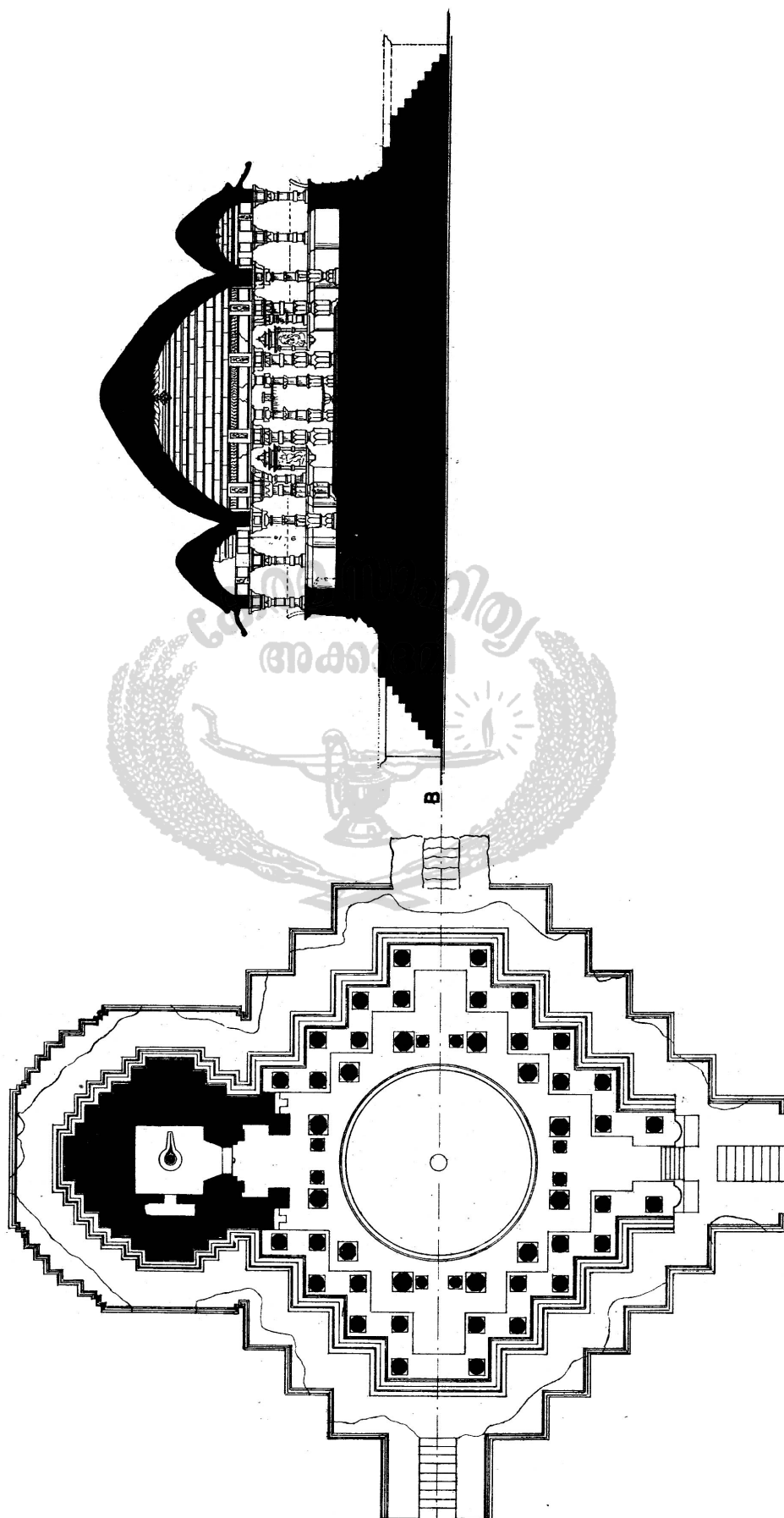


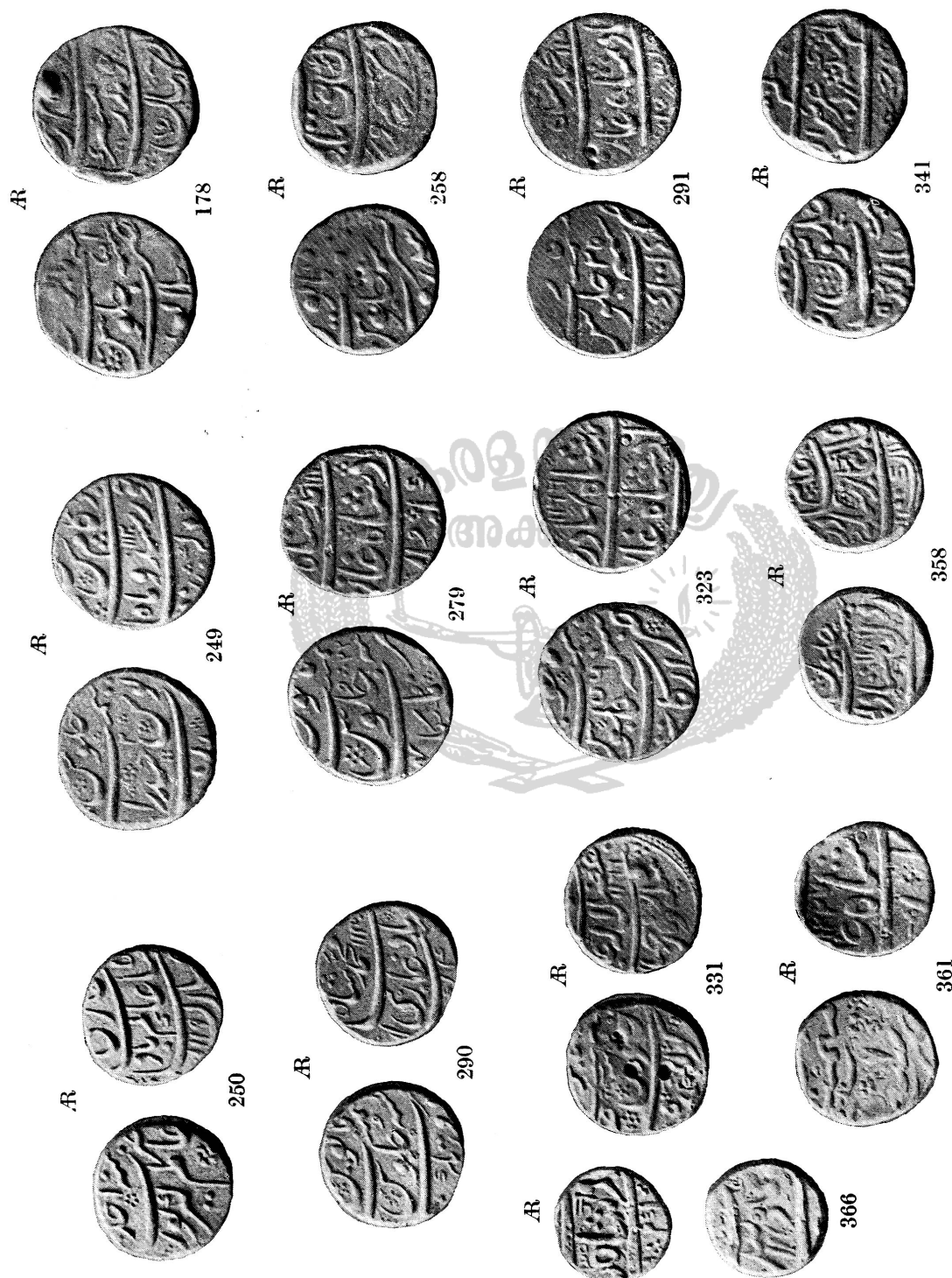
GROUND PLAN OF BIBI KA MAQBARA AT AURANGABAD.

SCALE 40FT. TO 1 INCH.



PLAN AND SECTION OF ANWA TEMPLE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT.
SCALE 16FT. TO 1 INCH.





178—AURANGZEB; 249—KĀM BAKHSH; 250—SHĀH 'ĀLAM; 258—FARRUKHSIYAR; 279, 290 and 291—MUHAMMAD SHĀH;
 323 and 331—AHMAD SHĀH; 341—'ĀLAMGĪR II; 358—SHĀH 'ĀLAM II (or NIZĀM 'ALĪ KHĀN of Hyderabad);
 361 and 366—MUHAMMAD AKBAR II (or SIKANDAR JĀH of Hyderabad).

